botany obtained an unſpeakable advantage in point of facility and diſtinctneſs. His reputation was daily more and more extended through foreign countries, bringing him continual acceſſions of curioſities for the botanical garden and muſeum, and procuring to him the moſt honourable invitations from the diſtant capitals of Madrid and Peterſburgh: both which he declined in favour of his native land. Indeed he had reaſon to be ſatisfied with the reſpect paid to him at home; for the new order of the Polar Star was conferred on him in 1753; and in 1757 he received a patent, by which he was raiſed to the rank of the hereditary nobility of the kingdom.

The laſt labours of Linné in botany were the ſupplements publiſhed in 1767, and 1771, and the accounts of ſingle plants tranſmitted to him after 1774. During the whole courſe of this latter period of his life, he was receiving numerous teſtimonies of reſpect from learned and academical bodies, which now acquired more honour than they could confer, by the aſſociation of ſuch a name to their liſts of members. In 1763 he had the ſatisfaction of obtaining the appointment of his ſon, as aſſiſtant to him in the botanical chair, with the promiſe of his ſucceeding to it when it ſhould become vacant. His wife's fortune, and the emoluments of his profeſſorſhip, made him comparatively a rich man; and he was enabled to indulge himſelf in the purchaſe of a villa near Upſal, which became his uſual ſummer retreat during the laſt fifteen years of his life. His correſpondence was greater than any other learned man of the North; and a liſt of 150 perſons, of various countries, is given, with whom he held an epiſtolary commerce. His biographer laments, that the enviable circumſtances of his life did not accompany him to the laſt ſcene. His mind and body both lingered under a gradual decline. In 1774 the firſt ſhock was given by an apoplectic ſtroke; from which, however, he recovered ſo far as to reſume his public functions. A renewal of it, in 1776, irreparably ruined the fabric, and reduced him to a ſtate of abſolute childhood, attended with ſevere ſufferings; from which he was releaſed by an eaſy death, on Jan. 10. 1778, in the 71ſt year of his age.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A LION.

RELATED BY MARIANA, THE SPANISH HISTORIAN.

MALDONADA was a ſubaltern officer's wife, and one of thoſe who ventured their fortunes with Nunez, when he went upon the diſcovery of new countries along the great river La Plata, in America. This woman's huſband was ever foremoſt in danger, and always teſtified an averſion to the cruelties exerciſed by the Spaniards on the unreſiſting Indians: his courage, however, was not ſufficient to atone for the mildneſs of his diſpoſition, with a body of men with whom murder had grown familiar. Nunez ſent him out upon a party where he was ſure the Indians would be victorious.

What this General expected actually happened; the Spaniſh party, conſiſting of twelve men, were attacked by a number of Indians, taken priſoners, and all ſlain, except the huſband of the unfortunate Maldonada, whom they brought away to be ſacrificed upon ſome more ſolemn occaſion.

In the mean time, Maldonada ſoon began to perceive both the General's evil intentions to her huſband, and gueſſed at his fate. Women, when injured, more frequently give an imprudent looſe to their paſſions than men. She openly accuſed the General of cruelty and injuſtice; and he, to vindicate his reputation, had the woman ſummoned before a court of ſoldiers, compoſed of thoſe who were chiefly devoted to his intereſts. It is eaſy to imagine, that here ſhe found no pity: they brought her in guilty of mutiny, and Nunez himſelf condemned her to be expoſed to wild beaſts in a foreſt, at ſome diſtance from the Spaniſh garri-

ſon. Her ſentence was immediately put in execution. She had not been here long, when an old lion from the thickeſt foreſt came running at her with all the fierceneſs of famine. She now concluded herſelf loſt; when the generous ſavage beaſt, obſerving her bound to a tree, repreſſed his impetuoſity, and, inſtead of being her deſtroyer, became her defender. He crouched down by her, and kept off the tyger, the leopard, the hyena, and the other beaſts of prey that were attracted to the ſame place. In this ſituation, the hiſtorian affirms, ſhe continued for three days, encircled by a whole herd of wild animals, and protected by the old lion, when her huſband, who had fortunately eſcaped from the Indian enemy, happened to take this way, in his return to the garriſon. He perceived a wretch unprepared for defence, and approaching, found it to be his wife. Upon his approach, the animals, all but the lion, fled, and, after mutual tears, the unfortunate woman informed him of all that had happened in his abſence. Upon this they both fled to a tribe of Indians, called the Arucans, where he was ſoon conſtituted general among them. He taught them the art of war, and this nation is the moſt formidable enemy both of the Spaniards and Portugueſe to this day.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF BOOKS.

FROM CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

IT is remarkable that conquerors, in the moment of victory, or in the unſparing devaſtation of their rage, have not been ſatisfied with deſtroying Men, but have even carried their vengeance to Books.

The Romans burnt the books of the Jews, of the Chriſtians, and the Philoſophers; the Jews burnt the books of the Chriſtians and the Pagans; and the Chriſtians burnt the books of the Pagans and the Jews.

The greater part of the books of Origen, and the other heretics, were continually burnt by the orthodox party.

Cardinal Ximenes, at the taking of Grenada, condemned to the flames five thouſand alcorans.

The Puritans burnt every thing they found which bore the veſtige of Popiſh origin. We have on record many curious accounts of their holy depredations, of their maiming images, and eraſing pictures. Cromwell zealouſly ſet fire to the library at Oxford, which was the moſt curious in Europe.

The moſt violent perſecution which ever the republic of letters has undergone, is that of the Caliph Omar. After having it proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that the alcoran contained every thing that was uſeful to believe and to know, he cauſed to be gathered together whatever books could be found in his wide realms, and diſtributed them to the owners of the baths, to be uſed in heating their ſtoves; and it is ſaid, that they employed no other materials for this purpoſe during a period of ſix months.

At the death of the learned Peireſc, a chamber in his houſe, filled with letters from the moſt eminent ſcholars of the age, was diſcovered. Such was the diſpoſition of his niece, who inherited his eſtates, that, although repeatedly entreated to permit them to be publiſhed, ſhe preferred employing them to other purpoſes; and it was her ſingular pleaſure to regale herſelf occaſionally with burning theſe learned epiſtles, to ſave the expence of firing.

ON PROPHETICAL IMPOSITIONS.

THE improvements of the preſent age in juſt thinking, are, no doubt, in the aggregate; but we do not find that they ſpread over a very extenſive ſurface. There is ſcarcely any folly, or ſuperſtition of former times, which may not be revived by artful men to great advantage, and find abundance of advocates even among thoſe, who, in other reſpects are not thought unwiſe, becauſe in them, they

they give free ſcope to their reaſoning powers. At this time, at the cloſe of this very enlightened century, many artful men have ſtept forward, and with too much ſucceſs, to delude the public into a belief of pretended prophecies; and diſtract their minds ſo as to make them ſluggiſh and remiſs in the performance of the duties, or ſuperſtitiouſly fearful of a ſomething, which they dread the more as they underſtand it the leſs. A variety of pamphlets have been publiſhed, to prove that the leading events, accompanying the French revolution, were predicted, one, one and a half, and two centuries ago, and ſome have repaired to the books of Daniel and St John, to carry on this farce of prophecy yet farther, and to predict the final concluſion of the tranſactions now carrying on in Europe.

Were theſe impoſtures confined only to the vulgar and the illiterate, it might be left to the arm of civil power to puniſh ſuch diſturbers of public peace; but when we ſee perſons profeſſing religious principles, and poſſeſſing ſome ſhare of good ſenſe, giving way to theſe deluſions, it becomes neceſſary, to recall to their remembrance certain facts and principles, which may ſhow *them* the impiety of joining in ſuch conſpiracies, as well as its abſurdity. With permiſſion then, we would briefly ſtate the following particulars, taking it for granted, that we are addreſſing ourſelves to thoſe only who believe in revealed religion.

Firſt, The only uſe for which prophecies were given, was to confirm the truth of revelation, and they form one of the ſtrongeſt evidences in its favour. Many of theſe prophecies have been literally fulfilled in the hiſtory of the Jews, of the manner and progreſs of the propogation of the Chriſtian religion, and the events therewith connected. Many of them have not yet been fulfilled; at leaſt we have not been able to diſcover the relationſhip between them and any events which have taken place. Others, perhaps, may be now fulfilling, although, from our narrow and limited comprehenſion of the ways of Providence, we are not able to ſay which of them, nor in what circumſtances the events may conclude.

Secondly, It ought to be obſerved, that the ſpirit of propheecy, which came immediately from heaven, ceaſed when the propagation of Chriſtianity took place. There has been no inſtance ſince, of any human being gifted with the knowledge of future events. The impertinent curioſity of mankind has, indeed, given riſe to a multitude of impoſtors, but they have been generally eaſily detected, and have never impoſed on any but the weak and ignorant. The intention of the prophecies being merely to confirm the truth of revelation, that mode of declaring the will of the Almighty became no longer neceſſary. And if this were not true in point of fact, it would certainly be ſo in point of reaſon; becauſe, a knowledge of future events would overturn the whole ſyſtem of life and action. Thoſe events, therefore, it is reaſonable to believe, will ever be concealed from our knowledge; we could not elſe have the exerciſe of our judgment or our will, but would be mere machines, a ſuppoſition contrary to all that we know and have read of the intention of the Almighty in the formation of man.

Thirdly, It appears from experience, and the hiſtory of mankind, that the meaning of none of the prophecies was ever found, or intended to be found out, before the fulfilment had taken place. There is no book, nor record, by which we can diſcover, that any perſon ever had diſcernment enough to diſcover the true meaning of a prophecy, before its full accompliſhment. This, at firſt ſight, appears to be extraordinary, and perhaps abſurd; but let us not judge too raſhly. It is perfectly conſiſtent with the intention of the Almighty, in giving ſuch intimations of future events, which was, as already obſerved, not to diſturb the progreſs of human action, but to remain as a teſt or proof of the truth of the Chriſtian revelation. The moment we know *certainly* what ſhall befall us as a nation, or as individuals, from that moment all action upon our part would ceaſe; and whether the event were good or bad, we could neither promote nor avert

avert it—a caſe too abſurd to be ſeriouſly put, and which yet muſt be admitted by every perſon who is weak enough to give credit to the prophecies of modern impoſtors.

When theſe three circumſtances, therefore, are taken into conſideration; namely, the intention of prophecy; the time at which the ſpirit of prophecy ceaſed, and the impoſſibility of diſcovering the meaning of a prophecy before its accompliſhment; it will be evident, that the credulity in modern impoſtures is impious as well as weak, and abſurd as well impious. I ſhall conclude this ſhort letter by a paſſage from Biſhop Newton, whoſe work on the prophecies cannot be too much recommended:

"Obſcurities," ſays he, "there are, indeed, in the prophetic writings, for which many good reaſons may be aſſigned; and this particularly, becauſe prophecies are the only ſpecies of writing which is deſigned more for the inſtruction of future ages, than of the times wherein they are written. If the prophecies had been delivered in plainer terms, ſome perſons might be for haſtening their accompliſhment, as others might attempt to defeat it; mens actings would not appear ſo free, nor God's Providence ſo conſpicuous in their completion. But though ſome parts are obſcure enough to exerciſe the church, yet others are ſufficiently clear to illuminate it; and the obſcure parts, the more they are fulfilled, the better they are underſtood. In this reſpect, as the world groweth older, it groweth wiſer. Time, that detracts ſomething from the evidence of other writers, is ſtill adding ſomething to the credit and authority of the prophets. Future ages will comprehend more than the paſt: and the perfect accompliſhment will produce a perfect knowledge of all the prophecies."

U.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

IN works of fancy, wit, and humour, the Germans have had but little ſucceſs; a brilliancy of imagination, though doubtleſs to be found in ſome individuals, being by no means prevalent in general among them. In dramatic writings, they ſeem to have chiefly failed. Comedy appears not to be much their object; and tragedy, which oftener employs the pens of their writers, is commonly compoſed in a bad taſte, the characters often unnatural, or extravagant, and the plots frequently bearing a tincture of barbariſm. The cauſe of this failure is probably the want of encouragement; the French language prevailing in all the courts, and French plays exhibited in preference to German. In hiſtory, the Germans diſplay far leſs of animation than accuracy and method, and contribute little to the pleaſure, but much to the information of their readers; their compoſitions, on this ſubject, conſiſting moſtly of dry matter of fact, without thoſe pleaſing reflections, and elegant deſcriptions, which ſo much enliven the works of ſome hiſtorians, particularly the Britiſh. In general, we may allow, that where laborious inveſtigation, ſteady perſeverance, and cool judgment, are neceſſary, the Germans are hardly ſurpaſſed by any people: as in juriſprudence, and experimental philoſophy, particularly chemiſtry, for the diſcoveries and improvements in which the world is highly indebted to German induſtry.

By the Rev. J. Gordon.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMPOSITION OF A WATER, WHICH HAS THE PROPERTY OF DESTROYING CATERPILLARS, ANTS, AND OTHER INSECTS;

INVENTED BY C. TATIN, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, AT PARIS *.

TAKE of black ſoap, of the beſt quality, one pound three-quarters; of flowers of ſulphur, one pound three-quarters; of muſhrooms, of any kind, two pounds; of river or rain water, fifteen gallons.

Divide the water into two equal parts;

* The Bureau de Conſultation of Paris gave a reward to the author of this compoſition, for his diſcovery, which they deſired might be made as public as poſſible.

pour

pour one part, that is to ſay, ſeven gallons and a half, into a barrel, of any convenient ſize, which ſhould be uſed only for this purpoſe; let the black ſoap be ſtirred in it till it is diſſolved, and then add to it the muſhrooms, after they have been ſlightly bruiſed.

Let the remaining half of the water be made to boil in a kettle; put the whole quantity of ſulphur into a coarſe open cloth, tie it up with a packthread in form of a parcel, and faſten to it a ſtone or other weight, of ſome pounds, in order to make it ſink to the bottom. If the kettle is too ſmall for the ſeven gallons and a half of water to be boiled in it at once, the ſulphur muſt alſo be divided. During twenty minutes (being the time the boiling ſhould continue) ſtir it well with a ſtick, and let the packet of ſulphur be ſqueezed, ſo as to make it yield to the water all its power and colour. The effect of the water is not rendered more powerful by increaſing the quantity of ingredients.

The water, when taken off the fire, is to be poured into the barrel, where it is to be ſtirred for a ſhort time with a ſtick; this ſtirring muſt be repeated every day until the mixture becomes fetid in the higheſt degree. Experience ſhews that the older, and the more fetid, the compoſition is, the more quick is its action. It is neceſſary to take care to ſtop the barrel very well every time the mixture is ſtirred.

When we wiſh to make uſe of this water, we need only ſprinkle it, or pour it, upon the plants, or plunge their branches into it; but the beſt manner of uſing it, is to inject it upon them with a common ſyringe, to which is adapted a pipe of the uſual conſtruction, except that its extremity ſhould terminate in a head of an inch and a half in diameter, pierced in the flat part with ſmall holes, like pin-holes, for tender plants: but, for trees, a head pierced with larger holes may be made uſe of.

Caterpillars, beetles, bed-bugs, *aphides*, and many other inſects, are killed by a ſingle injection of this water. Inſects which live under ground, thoſe which have a hard ſhell, hornets, waſps, ants, &c. require to be gently, and continually injected, till the water has penetrated to the bottom of their abode. Ant-hills, particularly, require two, four, ſix, or eight quarts of water, according to the ſize and extent of the ant-hill, which ſhould not be diſturbed till twenty-four hours after the operation. If the ants which happen to be abſent ſhould aſſemble, and form another hill, it muſt be treated in the way before mentioned. In this manner we ſhall at laſt deſtroy them, but they muſt not be too much diſturbed with a ſtick; on the contrary, the injection ſhould be continued till, by their not appearing on the ſurface of the earth, they are ſuppoſed to be all deſtroyed.

We may advantageouſly add to the mixture two ounces of *nux vomica*, which ſhould be boiled with the ſulphur; the water, by this means, will acquire more power, particularly if uſed for deſtroying ants.

When all the water has been made uſe of, the ſediment ſhould be thrown into a hole dug in the ground, leſt the poultry, or other domeſtic animals, ſhould eat it.

RECEIPT FOR SWEETENING SPOILED BUTTER.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir, The utility of the following receipt will, I preſume, readily find it a corner in your publication. I can anſwer for its ſucceſs, having ſeveral times tried it myſelf, and found it had alſo ſucceeded with thoſe to whom I recommended it.

"Put the butter, however much ſpoiled or rancid, into an earthen jar or can; ſet it in a baker's oven, in the evening, after the fire is removed, and the heat not too great; when it is melted, ſcim off the refuſe that appears at the top; do this two or three times, and leave it ſtanding in the oven all night. It will be found ſufficiently ſweet in the morning, for baking or kitchen uſe."

POLITE-

POLITENESS IN CONVERSATION. AN ANECDOTE.

THERE is hardly any circumſtance more uncommon, than an elegant and intereſting converſation kept up for any length of time. So many adventitious circumſtances are neceſſary to conſtitute that ſpecies of excellence, which enables a man to ſhine in converſation, that no one perſon can expect, with every advantage of talents, to attain them all. But what more particularly tends to leſſen the pleaſures of converſation is, that eagerneſs with which the ſpeakers are apt to interrupt each other, whenever the ſubject is a topic of diſputation.

About a century ago, a number of miſſionaries were ſent to an Indian nation, in order to propagate the goſpel. They were received with becoming reſpect; and the chiefs of the tribe were aſſembled under the ſhade of a hickery tree to give audience to their reverend inſtructors. Nothing could exceed the gravity and decorum of the whole proceeding on the part of the Indians. Having taken their ſeats, a grave perſonage roſe, and intimated to the miſſionaries, that they were at liberty to explain the doctrine which they wiſhed to inculcate. The miſſionaries, accordingly, delivered their ſentiments one after the other. As each took a reaſonable time to explain himſelf, it was very long after all their minds were diſburthened, and any anſwer could be returned by the Indians. During the whole time, however, they kept a profound ſilence, forbearing to manifeſt any ſigns of impatience, although, on ſuch an intereſting ſubject, the minds of many of them muſt have been teeming with anſwers, interrogations, and objections.

When all the miſſionaries had ſucceſſively delivered their ſentiments, the ſavages ſtill maintained a ſolemn ſilence for many minutes, to give each perſon an opportunity of ſupplying any omiſſions, or urging any explanations. When they thought that a reaſonable time had been afforded them, the eldeſt of the Indians aroſe, and began to expatiate their own opinions on the ſubject of religion. The venerable orator had hardly proceeded three ſentences, before he was interrupted by two or three of the miſſionaries ſpeaking together, and denying his poſitions with great vociferation. A glow of indignation animated the Indian's face: after a minute's pauſe, and a look of conſcious ſuperiority, he again addreſſed the Europeans: "With our religion, ſuch as it is, my friends, we contrive to conduct ourſelves with forbearance and reſpect toward each other, and to exhibit to our teachers themſelves an inſtructive example of patience and juſtice. We liſtened to you with that reſpect and tranquillity which became us who have much to learn; but in your rude haſte to interrupt us in return, you have convinced us, that with ſuch ignorance of the common civilities of life, you muſt be ill calculated to give us wholeſome counſel in the more weighty concerns of religion."—Upon this, the aſſembly roſe, and, in ſpite of entreaties, conceſſions, and remonſtrances, marched ſolemnly back to their reſpective habitations.

INDIAN INGENUITY.

ALTHOUH the ancient Peruvians were civilized, in compariſon with the other nations of America, they were to be conſidered, with reſpect to Europe, as in a ſtate of great barbarity. Of ſingular ingenuity, however, their hiſtory affords many traits. The great road of the Incas, which extended from north to ſouth upwards of 1500 miles, was interſected, in its courſe, by all the torrents which roll from the Andes toward the Weſtern Ocean. The Peruvians could not conſtruct bridges either of ſtone or timber: But neceſſity, the parent of invention, ſuggeſted a device which ſupplied that defect. They formed cables of great ſtrength, by twiſting together the pliable oſiers, with which their country abounds. Six of theſe cables they ſtretched acroſs the ſtream parallel to one another, and made them faſt on each ſide. Theſe they firmly bound together by interweaving ſmaller ropes, which being covered with branches of trees, and earth, they paſſed along with tolerable ſecurity.

FE-

FEMALE AMUSEMENTS,

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I SHALL not attempt to preſcribe rules for the ladies, in what manner they are to amuſe themſelves; ſince no general theory can be laid down that will not be liable to many exceptions. Not only ſituations and circumſtances may make many exceptions to general rules; but cuſtom, inclination, and habit, will each put in their claim to indulgence. I cannot however help obſerving, that I think the amuſements of the fair ſex ſhould not break in upon thoſe of the men. To the men, hunting and ſhooting ſeem peculiarly adapted; but I think they ill become the delicacy of the oppoſite ſex.

Let us go back to the remoteſt ages of antiquity, and ſee how the ladies amuſed themſelves in thoſe days. Among the Iſraelites, the amuſements of the women were but few and ſimple; the moſt common of which ſeem to have been regaling themſelves in the open air, as the ſcriptures record it; "Every one under their own vine, and under their own fig tree." This cuſtom was as ancient as Abraham, and is at this day the principal amuſement in the eaſtern parts of the world, where the heat of the climate naturally invites more to the ſhade, than to the active amuſements purſued in more cold and northern regions.

The public amuſements and diverſions of the Egyptian ladies are ſaid to have conſiſted only in a kind of religious feſtival, which they celebrated with ſinging, dancing, feaſting, and magnificent proceſſions; in theſe the women acted a diſtinguiſhed part, and being adorned with garlands of flowers, they carried on their heads ſymbols of the feſtival they were celebrating. Even in the remote periods I am now ſpeaking of, I find that the ladies of fortune kept their birth-days with feaſting and merriment. The birth-day of a queen or a daughter of Egypt was kept with great ſplendour and magnificence; and the ladies paid their addreſſes on theſe occaſions, in the ſame manner as is now done in Europe. Hiſtory does not mention what were the private amuſements of the Egyptian ladies, but it is not to be ſuppoſed that they were without ſomething of that kind.

In countries where trade and commerce flouriſhed, as among the Phœnicians, the women were employed in writing and keeping accounts. In warlike countries, women imbibed the principles of their huſbands, and ſhewed their dexterity and courage by joining in the chaſe. The arts of weaving and embroidery, however, ſeem to have been the private amuſement of the ladies in the early periods we are ſpeaking of, which they appear to have carried to very great perfection.

Nothing is more natural to women, who have made ſome advances above ſlavery, than to endeavour to attract the attention of men, by a diſplay of their native charms, improved to the beſt advantage by the ornaments of dreſs; and to obtain this they employ all their time in ſpinning, weaving, embroidery, and ſuch like occupations. But it is only in ſtates where refinement has been carried to exceſs, that women conſider the ornamenting and decorating their perſons, as the only employments for which they were ſent into this world.

The inhabitants of Conſtantinople, as well as many other people in that quarter of the world, who are not fond of active amuſements, in the evening make choice of a green ſpot, under ſome embowering ſhade, on which they ſpread a carpet; upon this both men and women ſit croſs-legged, and amuſe themſelves with drinking coffee and ſherbet; while their female ſlaves divert them with muſic, ſinging, or dancing, according to the directions given them; the moſt diſtinguiſhed lady in the company often leading the dance, as Diana is ſaid to have done with her nymphs on the banks of the Eurotas. It is not common, however, with the Aſiatic ladies to lead off a dance; and it is frequently only in compliance with the requeſt of ſome perſons much greater than themſelves. When this ſuperior retires, they ſhew the ſame authority over their ſlaves, who, in their turns, dance to pleaſe their ſuperiors. Dancing how-

ever, was early practiſed in the Eaſt, and ſtill prevails among moſt nations, as well rude as cultivated, with this difference only, the rude dance to ſhew their ſtrength and agility, the cultivated, for the ſake of exerciſe, and to ſhew their perſons and motions to the beſt advantage.

Many of the religious ceremonies, in Pagan countries, conſiſt of dances performed by girls, who are kept for that purpoſe, and generally conſiſt of the moſt beautiful that can be ſelected. Strolling female dancers, who live by that profeſſion, are to be met with in many parts of the world. That ſuch women as have been deſerted by fortune ſhould make dancing a profeſſion, and wander from place to place for a maintenance, has nothing in it wonderful; but that women of a different deſcription, who are in every reſpect above want, ſhould commence ſtrolling dancers by choice, is not a little ſurpriſing. An inſtance of this kind, however, was ſeen by Mr Banks and Dr Solander, in the iſland of Ulieta, who have given the following account thereof:

"In the courſe of our walk, we met with a company of ſtrolling dancers, who detained us two hours, and dancing all that time afforded us great entertainment. The company conſiſted of two women dancers and ſix men, with three drums. They were ſome of the moſt conſiderable people of the iſland, and though they were continually going from place to place, they did not, like the ſtrolling companies of Otaheite, take any gratuity from the ſpectators. The women had upon their heads a conſiderable quantity of plaited hair, which was brought ſeveral times round their heads, and adorned in many parts with the flowers of the Cape jeſſamine, which were ſtuck in with ſome taſte, and made a head dreſs truly elegant; the reſt of their dreſs was well adapted to the occaſion. In this dreſs they advanced ſideways, and in a meaſured ſtep, keeping excellent time to the drums, which beat briſkly and loud. Soon after they began to ſhake their hips, giving the folds of cloth that lay upon them a quick motion; the body was thrown into various poſtures, ſometimes ſtanding, ſometimes ſitting, and ſometimes reſting on their knees and elbows, the fingers being alſo moved at the ſame time, with quickneſs ſcarcely to be imagined. Much of the dexterity of the dancers, however, and the entertainment of the ſpectators, conſiſted in the wantonneſs of their attitudes and geſtures, which muſt not be here deſcribed."

Beſides dancing, which in Europe is conſidered as a polite amuſement, in the Eaſt they have the diverſion of bathing, which is ſo cloſely interwoven with their religion, as well as with their paſtimes, that it is difficult to ſay to which of them it belongs. In warm countries, where cleanlineſs is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the health and ſweetneſs of the body, as almoſt to deſerve a place among the moral virtues, there is hardly a religious ſyſtem into which frequent bathing has not been introduced, as an indiſpenſable ceremony due to the worſhip of the gods.

In the Eaſt, however, are other cauſes, which perhaps more forcibly prompt to the uſe of the bath than religion itſelf. The firſt is inclination, which muſt powerfully operate in climates ſcorched by a vertical ſun. To give us ſome idea of the power of this inclination in ſuch climates, we need only reflect on what we ſometimes feel in the ſcorching ſummer months on entering a cool ſhade, or viewing a pool of water. The ſecond cauſe is no leſs powerful, the love of liberty; for every bathing-place ſet apart for the uſe of the women, is a kind of public rendezvous, where the ſex in general meet to talk over the news, the ſcandal, and the faſhions of the day; it is a ſacred aſylum, where no man dare enter, and where women are conſequently free from the tyranny of their huſbands and guardians. Beſides, in going to and from it, they ſometimes manage ſo as to be ſeen by their lovers, or make aſſignations with their gallants. From all theſe conſiderations, we are not to wonder that bathing is ſo much practiſed in the Eaſt, and eſpecially by the fair ſex, who have hardly any other liberty than what they enjoy by the means of theſe baths.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague gives the

the following account of a public bagnio at Adrianople, and of the behaviour of the Turkiſh ladies there. "I went (ſays that lady) to the bagnio about ten o'clock and it was already full of women. I was in my travelling habit, which is a riding dreſs, and certainly appeared very extraordinary to them, yet there was not one of them that ſhewed the leaſt ſurpriſe or impertinent curioſity, but received me with all the obliging civility poſſible. I know of no European court, where the ladies would have behaved themſelves in ſo polite a manner to ſuch a ſtranger. I believe there were two hundred women, and yet I ſaw none of thoſe diſdainful ſmiles and ſatirical whiſpers, that never fail in our aſſemblies, when any one appears who is not dreſſed exactly in the faſhion. They repeated to me over and over, "Charming! very charming!" The firſt ſofas were covered with cuſhions and rich carpets, on which ſat the ladies; and on the ſecond their ſlaves behind them, but without any diſtinction of rank by their dreſs, all being in the ſtate of nature, that is, in plain Engliſh, ſtark naked, without any beauty or defect concealed; yet there was not the leſt wonton ſmile, or immodeſt geſture among them. They walked and moved with the ſame majeſtic grace, with which Milton deſcribes our general mother. There were many among them as exactly proportioned as ever any goddeſs was drawn by the pencil of a Guido or a Titian: and moſt of their ſkins were ſhiningly white, only adorned by their beautiful hair, divided into many treſſes, hanging on their ſhoulders, braided either with pearl or ribbon, perfectly repreſenting the figure of the Graces.

"I was here convinced of the truth of a reflection I have often made, that if it were the faſhion to go naked, the face would be hardly obſerved. I perceived that the ladies of the moſt delicate ſkins and fineſt ſhapes, had the greateſt of my admiration, though their faces were ſomewhat leſs beautiful than thoſe of their companions. They generally take this diverſion once a-week, and ſtay there at leaſt four or five hours without getting cold, by immediately coming out of the hot bath into the cool room, which was very aſtoniſhing to me. I was charmed with their civility and beauty, and ſhould have been glad to paſs more time with them, but I was in haſte to ſee the ruins of Juſtinian's church, which did not afford me ſo agreeable a proſpect as I had left, being little more than a heap of ſtones."

Beſides the amuſements I have already mentioned, the ladies, even in England, frequently join in the chaſe; but they have not as yet, at leaſt as far as I know, levelled a fowling piece at any of the feathered tribe. Shooting, however, is a favourite amuſement with the German ladies, as will appear from the following account given by a modern traveller:

"We ſet out from Vienna for the villa of Prince Lichtenſteen, who had promiſed the company the amuſement of hunting. We accordingly ſet out in three coaches, accompanied by a great retinue on horſeback. As the day was far advanced when we arrived, I imagined the hunting would immediately begin; but in this country every thing is done with method and good order, and it was judged proper to dine, in the firſt place. This in due time being concluded, I thought the men would have proceeded directly to the ſcene of action, leaving the ladies till their return: but here I found myſelf again miſtaken, as the ladies were to aſſiſt in the whole of this expedition. As there was a neceſſity to traverſe a large wood, into which coaches could not enter, vehicles of a more commodious conſtruction were provided; theſe carriages are of the form of benches, with ſtuffed ſeats, upon which ſix or eight people may place themſelves one behind another; they are drawn by four horſes, and ſlide over the ground like a ſledge, paſſing along paths and trackleſs ways, over which no wheel carriage could be drawn. After being conveyed in this manner acroſs the wood, and a conſiderable way beyond it, we came to a very large open field, in which there were ſeveral little circular encloſures of trees and underwood, at wide intervals from each other.

"This hunting had hitherto been at-

tended with very little fatigue for we had been carried the whole way in coaches, or on the ſledges, which are ſtill eaſier than any coach. In ſhort, we had been perfectly paſſive ſince breakfaſt, except during the time of dinner; but when we arrived at this large plain, I was informed, that the hunting would commence in a ſhort time. I then expected we ſhould have ſome violent exerciſe after ſo much inactivity, and I began to fear that the ladies might be over-fatigued; when, lo! the prince's ſervants began to arrange ſome portable chairs at a ſmall diſtance from one of the thickets above mentioned. The princeſs, counteſs, and the reſt of the company, took their places; and, when every body was ſeated, they aſſured me that the hunting was juſt going to begin.

"My curioſity was now excited in a very uncommon degree, and I was full of impatience to ſee a hunting, which had been conducted in a ſtyle ſo different from any idea I had of that diverſion. While I ſat loſt in conjecture, I perceived at a diſtance, a long line of people moving towards the wood, near which the company was ſeated. As they walked along, they gradually formed the ſegment of a circle, whoſe center was this wood. I underſtood, that theſe were peaſants, with their wives and children, who, walking forward in this manner, rouſe the game, which naturally take ſhelter in the thicket of trees and buſhes. As ſoon as this happened, the peaſants ruſhed in at the ſide oppoſite to that where our company had taken poſt, beat out the game, and then the maſſacre commenced.

"The company was each provided with a fuſil, and many more were at hand loaded for immediate uſe. The ſervants were employed in charging as faſt as the pieces were fired off; ſo that an uninterrupted ſhooting was kept up as long as the game continued flying or running out of the wood. The prince hardly ever miſſed, and killed above thirty partridges a few pheaſants, and three hares.

"I was a good deal ſurpriſed at the beginning of this ſcene, to ſee a ſervant hand a fuſil to the princeſs, who with great coolneſs, and without riſing from her ſeat, took aim at a partridge, which immediately fell to the ground. With the ſame eaſe ſhe killed ten or twelve partridges and pheaſants, in about double the number of ſhots. The execution done by the reſt of the company was by no means inconſiderable. Though I had not heard of it before, I now underſtood, that ſhooting is not an uncommon amuſement with the German ladies: and it is probable, that the attention of the gentlemen, to the delicacy of the fair ſex, has induced the hardy Germans to make this diverſion as little fatiguing as poſſible."

To conclude: Whatever may have been, or ſtill are, the amuſements of the ladies of other countries, it ſeems to be univerſally agreed, that the management of domeſtic concerns, and the uſe of the needle in its various purpoſes, are the peculiar province of the Britiſh ladies; and muſic, drawing, dancing, and riding, their rational and moſt ſuitable amuſements.

M.

ON MERMAIDS.

THE account I am to give of Mermaids is taken from a Dutch book, which is very rare, and not tranſlated, as far as I know, into either French or Engliſh; and therefore I will give it in the words of the author, who is one Valentyn, miniſter of the goſpel in Amboyna and Banda. He lived in the beginning of this century, and has written a Natural Hiſtory of India, which I am told is the beſt extant. A friend of mine, who has favoured me with a tranſlation of the paſſages from it that follow, aſſures me that the author was a man eſteemed by the Dutch of Batavia (among whom my friend lived for ſeveral years), to be a man of perfect veracity, and, from what he has collected concerning the mermaid, he appears to have been a man of learning, and of great curioſity and induſtry.

In his third volume, which treats of Amboyna, and the iſlands in its neighbourhood, he ſays, "It ſeems very certain,

tain, that in former times, mermaids have been ſeen here.

" In the Company's Daily Regiſter for the year 1653, there is inſerted, that Lieutenant Smallen ſaw, at the time he was ſent with ſome men, on an expedition in the bay of Houndelo, as did all the people that were with him, in clear day time, two mermaids, the one greater, the other ſmaller, which they took to be man and wife, ſwimming together; that the hair of their head hung over their neck, and that it appeared between a green and greyiſh colour; and that they could ſee they had breaſts. They were all above the waiſt ſhaped exactly as a human creature; and from thence downwards, they ſeemed to go tapering off to a point. About ſix weeks afterwards, near the ſame place, the like appearance was ſeen by the ſaid Smallen, and upwards of fifty people that were with him.

" Alkert Herport, in his account of India, fol. 147, ſays: On the 29th of April, at Taynan, near the New Work, in the afternoon, a man appeared three times above water; and, on immediate examination, nobody was miſſing. In the afternoon, he appeared in like manner three times near to the bulwark, called Hollandia; his hair was long and a mixture of green and grey colour.

" In 1712, it is ſaid a mermaid or ſea woman, was taken alive (near the iſland of Booro), which was fifty-nine inches or five feet long. She lived four days and ſeven hours, and then died, as ſhe would not eat any thing. She was never heard to articulate any noiſe. It is ſaid, that one Samuel Falvers, in Amboyna, preſerved the body for ſome time, and made an exact deſcription of it, by which it appears that her head was like a woman's, properly proportioned, with eyes, noſe, and mouth: only the eyes, which were light blue, ſeemed to differ a little from thoſe of the human ſpecies. The hair, that juſt reached over the neck, appeared of a ſea-green and greyiſh colour. She had breaſts, long arms, hands, and all the upper parts of the body, almoſt as white as a woman's, but leaning ſomewhat to the ſea green. Her body, below the navel, appeared like the hinder part of a fiſh.

" It is well known that many writers have handed down to us an account of what happened in the year 1403 or 1404, in the time of a great ſtorm in Europe. Many dikes in Holland were broken down, betwixt Hampen and Edam, in the Zuyder Zee. A wild, or ſea woman, was driven from thence through the breach in the dyke, into the Parmer Sea, and there taken by the boors of Edam, to which place they brought her, cleared her of ſea-ware, and put cloaths on her. The people of Haarlem heard of it, and requeſted to have her, which was granted. She had in the mean time learned to eat victuals, and they afterwards taught her to ſpin. She lived many years, and, as the prieſts ſaid, had been obſerved to pay reverence to the holy croſs. She was allowed at her death a chriſtian burial. Many writers declare, that they had ſpoke to people who had ſeen the ſea-woman.

" Pliny (book ix. chap. 5.), ſays, that the ambaſſadors to Auguſtus, from Gaul, declared, that ſuch ſea-women were often ſeen in their neighbourhood.

" It is worthy of notice what Alexander of Alexandria (book iii. chap. 1. Genial. Dier.) ſays of ſuch ſea people. He was informed by Draconites Bonifacius, a Neapolitan nobleman, a man of great honour, that, when he ſerved in Spain, he ſaw a ſea-man preſerved in honey, which was ſent to the king from the neighbourhood of Mauritania; that it looked like an old man, with a very rough head and beard, of a ſky-blue colour, much larger than a common run of men; and that there were ſmall bones in the fins, with which he ſwam. This he related as a thing known to every one in that part of the world.

" Theodorus Gaza relates, that when he was driven into the Morea, ſuch a woman was driven on that coaſt by a violent ſtorm; that he ſaw her, and ſhe was very well looked; that ſhe ſighed, and ſeemed very much concerned, when a number of people came round her; that he had pity on her, and cauſed the people

ple to ſtand at a diſtance; that ſhe profited by the opportunity, and, by the help of her feet and rolling, ſhe got into the water and got off.

"Georgius Trapazuntius ſays, he ſaw from the ſea ſhore ſuch a mermaid, very handſome, appear ſeveral times above water. In Epirus, he ſays, there appeared a ſea-man, who for ſome time watched near a ſpring of water, and endeavoured to catch young women that came there; he was with much difficulty at length catched himſelf, but they could never get him to eat.

"Ludovicus Vives relates that, in his time, a ſea-man was taken in Holland, and was carefully kept for two years; that he began to ſpeak, or at leaſt to make a kind of diſagreeable noiſe, in imitation of ſpeech; that he found an opportunity and got into the ſea. The Portugueſe ſpeak of mermaids as a common thing on the coaſt of Zofala and Moſambique.

"Janius ſays, in his time, at Swart Wall, near the Brill, the ſkeleton of a triton was hanging in the middle of the church.

"To this purpoſe a friend of mine tells me, he was informed by a fiſherman, that when he was a boy at Moſlenſluys, near to Ton, they caught in the night-time, a mermaid half an ell long, that was perfectly like to a woman; it died ſoon. He declared that he had often ſeen things out of a cod-fiſh which had that appearance.

"A gentleman of good character in the Hague told me, in the year 1719, that he ſaw a perfect ſkeleton at the houſe of a Daniſh envoy, which he ſaid had been caught near to Copenhagen. And Voſſius ſays, that there were once five or ſix caught near Copenhagen; and the ſkeleton of one caught in the year 1644 is to be ſeen there.

"John Dilercy relates a curious ſtory of ſome American fiſhers. One night, it being a perfect calm, they obſerved a mermaid coming into their veſſel; and they, fearing it to be ſome miſchievous fiſh, in the fright, one of them cut, with a hatchet, the creature's hand off, which fell within board, and the creature itſelf ſunk immediately, but came ſoon up again, and gave a deep ſigh as one feeling pain. The hand was found to have five fingers and nails like a man's hand.

"In the laſt age, one of the Dutch herring buſſes caught a mermaid in their nets. The man, who was taking out the herrings, when he came to it was ſo confounded, that in his fright he threw it into the ſea. He repented too late of what he had done when he obſerved clearly that it had a head and body like a man.

"After the foregoing relations from reading and hearſay, the author, Mr Valentyn, declares what he ſaw himſelf, on his voyage from Batavia to Europe, in in the year 1714, in 12 deg. 38 min. ſouth latitude, on the firſt day of May, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon; I the captain, purſer, and mate of the watch, and a great many of the ſhips company, it being very calm, and the ſea ſmooth as glaſs, ſaw, about the diſtance of thrice the length of the ſhip from us, very diſtinctly, on the ſurface of the water, ſeemingly ſitting with his back to us, and half the body above the water, a creature of a grizliſh or grey colour, like that of a cod-fiſh ſkin. It appeared like a ſailor, or a man ſitting on ſomething; and the more like a ſailor, as on its head there ſeemed to be ſomething like an Engliſh cap of the ſame grey colour. He ſat ſomewhat bent, and we obſerved him to move his head from one ſide to the other upwards of five and twenty times: ſo that we all agreed that it muſt certainly be ſome ſhipwrecked perſon. I, after looking ſome time, begged the captain to order them to ſteer the ſhip more directly towards it, being ſomewhat on the ſtarboard ſide; which was done accordingly; and we had got within a ſhip's length of him, when the people on the forecaſtle made ſuch a noiſe, that he plunged down, head foremoſt, and got preſently out of our ſight. But the man who was on the watch at the maſt-head declared he ſaw him for the ſpace of two hundred yards, and that he had a monſtrous long tail.

"I ſhall now only mention, that in the year 1716, the newſpapers were eve-

ry where full of a ſea-man, who appeared in the month of January, near Raguſa, a ſmall city on the Adriatic Sea, the like of whom I never heard or read of. It had much the reſemblance of a man, but it was near fifteen feet long, Its head was very large, and its feet and arms well proportioned to its body. It appeared for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, and commonly came out of the ſea about three o'clock in the afternoon, and walked with monſtrous ſtrides, ſometimes in one, ſometimes in another place.

"People from far and near went to look at it; but they were ſo much afraid that they kept a good diſtance from it, and many looked with ſpy-glaſſes. It often carried its hand above its head. The hideous noiſe that it made could be heard at half a mile's diſtance, ſo that people in the neighbourhood were ſore afraid of it. The various accounts given by thoſe who ſaw it are ſo uniformly the ſame, that there is no room left to queſtion the veracity of the ſtory."

Mr Valentyn then concludes with ſaying, "If, after all this, there ſhould be found thoſe who diſbelieve the exiſtence of ſuch creatures as a Sea-man or Mermaids, of which we have at leaſt given great reaſon to believe that there are, let them pleaſe themſelves; I ſhall give myſelf no more trouble about them."

To theſe accounts of Mermaids, given by Valentyn, may be added what Bartholinus relates in his Centuria Hiſtoriarum Anatomicarum Variarum, printed at Haphnia, 1654, p. 188, where he informs us, that there was in his time one of theſe animals catched upon the coaſt of Brazil, and brought to Leyden, and there diſſected in preſence of one whom he names, viz. Johannes de Layda, who made him a preſent of a hand and rib of the animal. He calls it a ſyren, and ſays it was of the form of a woman down to the waiſt, below which it was nothing but a piece of unformed fleſh, without any marks of a tail. He gives us the figure of the whole animal, both erect and ſwimming, as alſo of the hand which he got from de Layda.

There is alſo in a collection of certain learned tracts, written by John Gregory, A. M. and chaplain of Chriſt Church in Oxford, publiſhed in London, in 1650, an account of a ſea animal of the human form, very much like a biſhop in his pontificals. It is ſaid to have been ſent to the King of Poland in 1531, and to have lived for ſome time in the air; but it took the firſt opportunity of throwing itſelf into the ſea. This ſtory, Gregory ſays, he got from one Rondeletius, whoſe words he gives us, p. 121. from which it appears that Rondeletius had the ſtory only at ſecond-hand, from one Giſbert, a German doctor.

But the moſt circumſtantial ſtory of all is that which is told by Maillet, in his Telliamed, (p. 241. of the Engliſh Tranſlation) of a ſea-man that was ſeen by the whole crew of a French ſhip, off the coaſt of Newfoundland, in the year 1720, for two hours together, and often at the diſtance of no more than two or three feet. This account was drawn up by the pilot of the veſſel, and ſigned by the captain, and all thoſe of the crew that could write, and was ſent from Breſt by M. Hauſefort, to the Count de Maurepas, on the 8th of September, 1725. The ſtory is told with ſo many circumſtances, that it is impoſſible there can be any deception or miſtake in the caſe; but if it be not true, it is as impudent a forgery as ever was attempted to be impoſed on the public.

Theſe, and ſuch like facts, I believe, as they appear to me ſufficiently atteſted; and are not, as I think, by the nature of things, impoſſible; for there does not appear to me any impoſſibility or contradiction, that there ſhould be a marine animal, of the human form, which can live in the water as we do in the air, or even that this animal ſhould not have two legs as we have, but ſhould end in a tail like a fiſh. There are, however, I know, many who are diſpoſed to ſet bounds to the works of God, and who cannot be perſuaded that even the land animal man, exiſts with the varieties I have deſcribed. But I follow the philoſophy of Ariſtotle, who has ſaid, every thing exiſts which is poſſible to exiſt. Nor, indeed, can I well conceive, that a benevolent and omnipotent Being, infinite in production as

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in every thing elſe, ſhould not have produced every ſenſitive being that is capable of pleaſure, and can enjoy a happineſs ſuitable to its nature, whoſe exiſtence is poſſible, that is implying no contradiction; for otherwiſe there would be ſomething wanting in the ſyſtem of nature, which would not be perfect or complete, as, I think, of neceſſity it muſt be.

From Lord Monboddo's Works.

NEW PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ESCAPE OF JAMES II.

"Princes' diſtreſs, and ſcenes of royal woe."

THE events which are now paſſing in the world, in whichever light we view them, convey leſſons of the moſt awful importance both to princes and people. Happy ſhall we be if they do not paſs unheeded, and if we do not conſider ourſelves as unconcerned ſpectators. Thrones have been overturned, and all the pomp, pride, and all the grandeur of ſplendid courts, and ſplendid eſtabliſhments, have fallen in one common ruin. Time only can ſhew whether the new order of things will contribute more to the happineſs of mankind than the old, and whether the ſevere chaſtiſements which have fallen upon nations and individuals, may not hereafter be conſidered as marks of the kindneſs of a ſuperintending Providence.

Meditating on this ſubject, a few nights ago, it occurred to me, that I had in my poſſeſſion a copy of a curious letter, written by one of the gentlemen who accompanied James II. in his ignominious flight, which is as follows:

"It was the fatal Tueſday, December 11, 1688, when the nobles were all in arms; on which day were taken the Lord Saliſbury, and Sir Charles Hales, at Aſhford, the Lord Peterborough, &c. in the iſle of Thanet, and near us Baron Jenner, Burter, Graham, Obadiah Walker, Gifford, Leybourn, Kingly, and two ſuppoſed to be their titular biſhops, with ſeveral papiſt gentlemen, viz. the Lord Arundel of Wardour's ſon; Hardwich, a merchant; Sing, adjutant to Sir Edward Hales, &c. This was the great work of the day, beſide rifling of popiſh houſes: but the night was attended with ſomething more extraordinary; for the ſeamen armed with a ſort of emulation at the ſucceſs of the landmen, were reſolved to have a frolic in their way; and, about ſeven at night, under the conduct of William Ames and John Hunt, with about fifty more, chiefly ſeamen, put off in queſt of a prize, and about eleven at night they took a cuſtomhouſe boat, in which proved to be the King, Sir Edward Hales, and Ralph Sheldon. The King was in a particular diſguiſe, and ſo not known that night; but as if his deſtiny deſigned to be ſevere upon him, the ſeamen treated him very roughly above the reſt, though *incog.* One cried out, 'twas father Peter; they knew it to be ſo by his lantern jaws.' A ſecond called him 'Old hatched faced jeſuit.' A third ſwore, 'twas a cunning old rogue, they would warrant him.' And all night long they welcomed him with theſe rough ſalutations, and perfuming the room with tobacco, the ſmell whereof the King hates. His majeſty was taken at the weſt point, not above a quarter of an hour before the flood would have carried him off; and it was his own fault, that they ſtopped there with ballaſt, which the pilot was againſt; but the roughneſs of the ſea made his Majeſty fear they were not ſafe in ſo ſmall a boat without ballaſt: whereby they loſt ſix or eight hours, and ſo were providentially taken. He was detained at ſea all night, and brought up from Owſe, where he landed, to Feverſham, about twelve, Wedneſday the 12th. Then he was ſuſpected, as he came up the town, and within a quarter of an hour after he was in the inn, fully diſcovered. He was willing by all arts at firſt to conceal himſelf; and at his firſt coming in he called for bacon and eggs, as if he were ſome ordinary man in his diet; whereas he taſtes no meat that is in the leaſt ſalted, as it afterward appeared.

He ſeemed caſt down ſomewhat at the noiſe of the rabble: but after ſome recollection, called for ſome ink and paper to write to the Earl of Winchelſea; but

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was ſo diſcompoſed, that he wrote, and tore, and begun again; as if he were overcome with diſorder or fears. Inaſmuch as I was with him before he was diſcovered, he entered into ſome diſcourſe with me. He thanked me, and commended my prudence for not diſcovering him with the firſt, though I knew him as ſoon as any one. He told me, that the rage of the people was up; and now that of the Pſalmiſt was true; 'I, who ſtill the raging of the ſea, muſt ſtill the rage and madneſs of the people,' for he could not. He complained heavily of fears and jealouſies, blown about by ill men; and too many of the black coats had done him that ill office they could never make him amends for. He inſiſted on his integrity; ſaid he had a good conſcience, and could ſuffer and die. He told me, he read Scripture much, and found great comfort in it. He declared he never deſigned to oppreſs conſcience, alter the government, or deſtroy the ſubject's liberties; and at laſt aſked me plainly, 'What have I done? What are the errors of my reign? Tell me freely.' To which, you may be ſure, I made no anſwer. He inſiſted much upon going off, after he was taken; and I believe he put the queſtion to every churchman and layman in the room, to get him a boat, and let him eſcape. He ſaid, the Prince of Orange ſought his crown and life; and if he were delivered up, his blood would lie at our doors; for he ſeemed perſuaded they would murder him. 'Now, ſaid he, 'the opportunity is in your hand; but if you miſs this, it will not be in your power to help me.' He argued much upon theſe words, 'He that is not with me, is againſt me;' and ſermonized half an hour, making reflections on men's coldneſs to ſerve him in that extremity. While he inſiſted upon going off, and uſed all motives proper, as he thought, in begging, praying, tempting, arguing, perſuading, reproving, &c. which was far above three hours, the rage of the ſeamen took fire, apprehending he would prevail with ſome to let him eſcape ſecretly; and thereupon aroſe ſome contemptuous words, and no ſmall inſolencies offered, which, I almoſt think, had not happened, if the fear of his eſcape had not run ſo much in their mind, or if his Majeſty would have waved diſcourſing ſo much thereof. For the ſeamen much valued themſelves on their charge, and did apprehend their own lives in danger, if he went off; imagining they had done a ſingular piece of ſervice to the nation, and reſolving there to keep him till orders from the Prince, or the Lords at Guildhall. And the King himſelf undertook to diſcourſe them, and aſked the ſeamen, 'By what authority do you ſtand here? Am not I your King? And ſure you will not hurt my life. Will you ſtand by me? I'll reward you. If you be my good ſubjects, you muſt obey me. Come and ſerve me, and get me a boat, and I'll go off.' Afterward he went ſo far as to regulate their way of keeping guards; bid them ſtand further off; 'Go down, and keep your diſtance'; which ſo enraged them, that ſome of them forgot all decency and reverence to him: inſomuch, that Sir Edward Hales was deſired to take the King off from that diſcourſe, which made him cheap, and proved ſo impolitic and unſucceſsful. But ſtill the rage of the ſeamen increaſed, and they ſhook hands, and cried, one and all, 'We'll die rather than he ſhall go off;' got together in a full body; broke out into ſcornful huzzas, and for a while doubled their guard, ſuffering none to go to him, but whom they well knew; loaded their muſkets, and made ready, as if they reſolved to fire upon any that oppoſed their meaſures. This, indeed, intimidated the King, and his ſpirits ſeemed much down; which made him keep his eye upon the door, and watch all their motions narrowly, and deſire not to be much alone, but the gentlemen to ſtay with him. Toward night, the Earl of Winchelſea came, and then it was reſolved to remove the King to a private houſe; which the ſeamen ſtill oppoſed for fear of an eſcape. But my Lord pawning his honour for the King's ſtay, the better ſort of them conſented, but the *mobile* ſtill refuſed; and as the King came down ſtairs, I believe more than twenty ſwords were drawn over his head, and ſome threats paſſed;

passed; and, at the bottom of the stairs, they stopt him near a quarter of an hour. At length the matter was compounded, upon condition they only should be the King's guards while he stayed. So at length the King was suffered to walk down the dirty street to his private apartments, with the irregular disorderly crew at his heels.

'While the King had been some while in the private house, his speech revived, and he was full of discourse, which was chiefly in his own vindication; for he undertook to justify himself, even in the Magdalen College business. Only I must not forget, that he pleasantly entertained us with a long discourse about St Winifred, and the virtue of her well, and the whole legend of it; as also having lost a wooden cross, he told us how much it was to be prized, for it was Sir Edward the Confessor's, and had a piece of the true real cross in it, on which our Saviour suffered; which sort of discourse was to us, you may imagine, very agreeable. He then wished himself with the Queen, and blessed God she and his son were safely arrived abroad. And he was further heard more than once to thank God, that father Petre was safely arrived also, and seemed to express a mighty esteem for him. As to Sir Edward Hales, he did confess it was by his means he came this way; but seemed not much to blame him for his ill success. And when he was told, the country hated him, and never spake well of him, he said, that then he was the likelier to be an honest man. And being told, that Mr William Penn was seized also, he pitied him much, and said he was a good man, and he was sure no ill could be charged on him.

'Next day, being Thursday, 13th, came in two hundred gentlemen from Canterbury and East Kent, and, in the sight of him, declared their concurrence with the Prince of Orange, which much afflicted him; for that, he then said, he was not safe where he was. And toward night, Captain Crayford, and another captain came from Sheerness, declaring their resolution to deliver up to the Prince, the fort and the ships in the Swale, which is a road under the protection of the fort. Upon the hearing of which, he said, he would consent to any thing to prevent bloodshed; but seemed extremely afflicted thereat. He was really very melancholly at times, and often shed tears. His guards were so severe upon him, and pursued him from one room to another; and pressed upon him in his privacies, so that he had scarce the civilities from the seamen, that was due to a gentleman in restraint: scarce leisure to be devout, or retire to the calls of nature, so over-officiously did they guard him. Fresh rumours oft were raised of his going off, which fetched the scattered seamen together, and were the occasion of fresh heats and insolencies. In this tumultuous manner was the poor king guarded; neither would they suffer the gentlemen to take their turns.

'When Friday night came, and the guards that were sent from the Lords, then at Guildhall, were within two hours march of Feversham, the rage of the seamen increased, because the Earl of Feversham was with them, and some others they disliked; they swore bloodily, no guards should come in there, and so run all to arms. Upon sight of which, the gentlemen were forced to dispatch away expresses to stop the guards, and pray them to lodge at Sittingbourn; for doubtless if the guards had come that night into town, there had been bloody work; for by what I heard and saw, I verily believe the seamen would have resisted them. At length Saturday morning came, when the King was guarded out by the seamen and gentlemen, and so received near Sittingbourn, by those that were sent for him.'

PHIL-HISTORICUS.

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

THE following ingenious dialogue is the production of the late Mr James Beattie, son of Dr Beattie of Aberdeen. It makes a part of some essays and fragments which he left unfinished, and which Dr Beattie printed lately, and distributed amongst a few friends, but which are not intended to be published.

Addison.

Addiſon. Johnſon.

Ad. I AM happy in this opportunity of expreſſing my thankfulneſs for a work, which makes every friend of learning greatly indebted to you, as it gives additional ſtrength and perſpicuity to the beſt language now ſpoken on earth.

Jo. No, ſir; if any thanks are to be beſtowed on this occaſion, it is my buſineſs to beſtow them. Additional ſtrength that cannot receive, which is not already ſtrong; and more perſpicuous that cannot be rendered, which is not already clear. The ſtudent may enquire, and the dictionary may retain; but, without the previous efforts of the author, in ſmoothing the rugged paths of grammatical literature, vain were the reſearches of the ſtudious, and vain the induſtry of the lexicographer.

Ad. But mankind have another cauſe of gratitude to you. You have endeavoured, and with ſucceſs, to inſtruct them in morality, as well as in criticiſm. Your Rambler.

Jo. And how do you like the Rambler?

Ad. I am ſorry to ſay the ſtyle of it is not ſuch as I can highly approve; it is more exceptionable than that of your later works, your 'Lives of the Poets' in particular. Yet even theſe have too many of the *dulcia vitia*, which ſome old critics objected to in Seneca, whom I think you reſemble in more reſpects than one. But the matter of the Rambler is in general excellent, if it be not in ſome places rather too miſanthropical.

Jo. Aye, aye, miſanthropical! So of me ſays every one who has viewed the tumults of the human ſoul only from a diſtance; who has perceived the more violent effects of prejudice and paſſion, without ſeeing from what cauſes they might have originated. You, ſir, paſſed your time in affluence, proſperity, and caſe; ſupported by the applauſe of literature, and the patronage of greatneſs; you were kind to others, for others were kind to you. My genius bloomed in a deſert; and from that deſert it was not drawn, till the winter of life had repreſſed its vigour, and tarniſhed its beauty. My days were ſpent in ſickneſs and in ſorrow; agitated by fruitleſs hope, and chilled by unforeſeen diſappointment. That from this ſeverity of external circumſtances I might acquire a ſeverity of external behaviour, why is it to be wondered? All men have their infirmities, and I had mine. Yet theſe conſequences of adverſity did not contaminate my heart; which was ever a friend to the beſt intereſts of mankind, and ever true to the cauſe of religion and virtue.

Ad. I am not ignorant, that the manners of every man are affected by his condition, even as the fruit of a tree receives a tincture from the ſoil that produces it. Nor am I ignorant of your many virtues, which have ſecured my eſteem and reverence, and will preſerve to you the eſteem and reverence of all good men, let petty critics nibble at your character as they pleaſe. I know too, that if there was a little peeviſhneſs in your writings and converſation, it muſt be attributed to bad fortune, and to no badneſs of heart: which made me ſpeak ſlighty of thoſe paſſages in the Rambler with which I am diſſatisfied.

Jo. But you threatened to object to my ſtyle; did you not?

Ad. I did: I think it has too unwieldy and too uniform a dignity. In compoſition, even excellence itſelf will tire, if continued without variety. And your very beſt performances, from too free a uſe of uncommon words, and from a conſtant endeavour at quaintneſs, antitheſis, and wit, are deſtitute of that ſimplicity, without which there can be no true elegance.

Jo. A very delicate obſervation indeed! and from one at whoſe hands I had a right to expect it! On whom have I laviſhed the honours of literary applauſe more liberally than on you? Have I not ſaid, that," whoever wiſhes to attain an Engliſh ſtyle, familiar but not coarſe, and elegant, but not oſtentatious, muſt give his days and his nights to the volumes of Addiſon?"

Ad. You have indeed beſtowed on me greater praiſe than I deſerve. But I can hardly think your praiſes of my ſtyle come from your heart, when I ſee you ſo unwilling to practiſe yourſelf what you recommend to others.

Jo. Sir, I am not accuſtomed to ſpeak but from the heart; nor will I ever recommend to others what I myſelf would not practiſe. I have laboured my ſtyle with the greateſt attention: I have endeavoured to make it, as I wiſh it to be, cloſe without obtenebration, perſpicuous without langour, and ſtrong without impetuoſity.

Ad. And my greateſt objection to it is, that you have laboured it too much; or, at leaſt, that its elaborateneſs is too apparent. It favours more of art than of nature, more of the midnight lamp, than of the pure radiance of noon; and, in your readers, either produces inattention to the ſenſe, while they are occupied in conſidering the words by which it is expreſſed; or makes them doubt the ſincerity of one, who ſeems leſs concerned what he ſhall ſay, than how he ſhall ſay it.

Jo. Your remarks are ſpecious, ſir; they are ſpecious; but they are ſpecious only. They are the remarks of a man adapting rectitude to his own practice, not forming his practice by the rule of rectitude. And I will now declare, ſince you have driven me to it, that though I think your compoſition light and lively, and therefore recommend it as a model to ordinary writers, I cannot help obſerving in it a colloquial imbecility, to the ſtandard of which, a man of energetic thought could not, without danger of enervation, ſubject himſelf. A man of genius, ſir, will diſplay the coruſcations, or rather the ſteady luſtre, of that genius, equally by the manner and by the matter, equally in his ſentiments and in his diction.

Ad. To this I object not; but at the ſame time I beg leave to ſay, that genius may be as much ſhown in ſimple as in pompous writing. *Artis eſt celare artem.* And, if you would hear me with patience and impartiality, I might perhaps convince you, that it would not have been hurtful to your compoſitions, if you had ſoftened their oratorical rigour with a little of that *colloquial imbecility* which you cenſure in mine.

Jo. Well, well; you ſhall be heard with patience. I muſt allow that you poſſeſs a facility of expreſſion which is not unpleaſant. You have a mind well furniſhed with the ſtores ſubſervient to elegance and utility; but your thoughts are, in energy, deficient, becauſe you are too little ambitious of adding ornament to elucidation. You have in you, ſir, too much of the playful and pliant companion, and too little of the dignity of an author.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF ROMANCE.

OF the agreeable claſſes of literature, the *Romance* has always been held the moſt delightful: it has been elegantly defined, as the offſpring of fiction and love. Men of learning have amuſed themſelves with tracing the epocha of Romances. In this reſearch, they have diſplayed more ingenuity than reaſon; and ſome have fancied, that it may have exiſted as far back as the time of Ariſtotle: Dearchus, one of his diſciples, having written ſeveral works of this amuſing ſpecies.

Let us, however, be ſatisfied in deriving it from the Theagenes and Chariclea of Heliodorus, a biſhop who lived in the fourth century; whoſe work has been lately tranſlated. This elegant prelate was the Grecian Fenelon. Beautiful as theſe compoſitions are, when the imagination of the writer is ſufficiently ſtored with accurate obſervations on human nature, in their birth, like many of the fine arts, they found in the zealots of religion, men who oppoſed their progreſs. However Heliodorus may have delighted thoſe who were not inſenſible to the felicities of a fine imagination, and to the enchanting elegancies of ſtyle, he raiſed himſelf, amongſt his brother eccleſiaſtics, enemies, who at length ſo far prevailed that it was declared by a ſynod, that his performance was dangerous to young perſons, and that if the author did not ſuppreſs it, he muſt reſign his biſhoprick. We are told, he preferred his romance to his biſhoprick. Even ſo late as in Racine's time, it was held a crime to peruſe theſe unhallowed pages. He informs us, that the firſt effuſions of his muſe were in conſequence of ſtudying that ancient Romance, which his maſter

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observing him to devour with the keenness of a famished man, he snatched it from his hands, and flung it in the fire. A second copy experienced the same fate. What could Racine do? He bought a third, and took the precaution of devouring it secretly, till he got it by heart; after which he offered it to his master with a smile, to burn, if he chose, like the others.

The decision of these bigots was founded in their opinion of the immorality of such works. They alledged, that the writers paint too warmly to the imagination, address themselves too forcibly to the passions, and, in general, by the freedom of their representations, hover on the borders of indecency. The little page, which we allot to ourselves, does by no means admit of invalidating censures so plausible. Let it be sufficient, however, to observe, that those who condemned the liberties which these writers take with the imagination, could indulge themselves with the loves of the wise *Solomon*, when sanctioned by the authority of the church.

Other opinions concerning the origin of Romances, it is proper to notice. The learned Fleury thinks, that they were not known till the twelfth century, and gives as their original, the history of the Dukes of Normandy. The history of the acts of Charlemagne and Roland, falsely ascribed to Archbishop Turpin, proves that Romances are ancient. Dom River, one of the erudite associates of the congregation of St Maur, authors of the Literary History of France, fixes their origin in the tenth century. He says, that the most ancient Romance known, was one which appeared in the middle of that century, under the title of Philomena, or the Beloved. This Romance contains the pretended exploits of Charlemagne, before Narbonne. At Toulouse, he tells us, they have preserved a copy of the Philomena in its original language; that is to say, the Romaunt or polished; such as was then spoken at court. They preferred this language to the Latin, which was then that of the common people, but vitiated with their corruptions.

So far have we travelled on the road of conjecture; we will now turn into the path of fact. It is certain, that those compositions derive their name from the language in which they were first written. Abbe Traild has given us the character of the earliest Romances, which I shall transcribe; for to add, to what is well expressed, however it may please the vanity of a writer, seldom tends to the gratification of the reader.

"The first Romances were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were equally blended, but all without probability; a composition of amorous adventures, and all the extravagant ideas of chivalry. The incidents are infinitely multiplied; destitute of connexion, of order, and art. These are the ancient and miserable Romances, which Cervantes, in his celebrated satirical Romance of Don Quixote, has covered with an eternal ridicule."

It is, however, from these productions, rather in their improved state, that poets of all nations have drawn their richest inventions. The agreeable wildness of that fancy, which characterised the eastern nations, was caught by the Crusaders. When they returned home, they mingled in their own the customs of each country. The Saracens, who were men like themselves, because they were of another religion, and were therefore their enemies, were pictured under the tremendous form of *Paynim Giants*. The credulous reader of the day followed with trembling anxiety the *Red-cross Knight*. It was thus that fiction embellished religion, and religion invigorated fiction. Such incidents have enlivened the cantos of Ariosto, and adorned the epic of Tasso; Spenser is the child of their creation; and it is certain, that we are indebted to them for some of the bold and strong touches of Milton.

We must not dwell on the progressive improvements of the Romance in its metrical form, as this would entice us too far from our design. We feel ourselves treading on fairy ground, and we quit with regret its delightful visions.

The Italian Romances of the fourteenth century were spread abroad in great numbers. They formed the polite literature of the day. But if it is not permitted

permitted to authors freely to expreſs their ideas, and give full play to the imagination, theſe works muſt never be placed in the ſtudy of the rigid moraliſt. They indeed puſhed their indelicacy to the verge of groſſneſs, and ſeemed rather to ſeek than to avoid ſcenes, which a modern would bluſh to deſcribe. They (to employ the expreſſion of one of their authors) were not aſhamed to name what God had created. Cinthio, Bandello, and others, but chiefly Boccacio, rendered libertaniſm agreeable, by the faſcinating charms of a poliſhed ſtyle, and a luxuriant imagination.

This, however, muſt not be admitted as an apology for immoral works; for poiſon is ſtill poiſon, even when it is delicious. Such works were, and ſtill continue to be, the favourites of a nation, which is ſtigmatiſed for being prone to illicit pleaſures and impure amours. They are ſtill curious in their editions, and are not parſimonious in their price for what they call, an uncaſtrated copy. There are many Italians, not literary men, who are in poſſeſſion of an ample library of theſe old noveliſts.

If we paſs over the moral irregularities of theſe romances, we may diſcover a rich vein of invention, which only requires to be releaſed from that rubbiſh which diſfigures it, to become of an invaluable price. The *Decamerons*, the *Hecatommiti*, and the *Novellas*, of theſe writers, made no inconſiderable figure in the little library of our Shakeſpeare. Chaucer is a notorious imitator and lover of them; his Knight's Tale is little more than a paraphraſe of Boccacio's Teſeoide. Fontaine has caught all their charms with all their licentiouſneſs. From ſuch works, theſe great poets, and many of their contemporaries, frequently borrowed their plots; not uncommonly kindled at their flame the ardour of their genius: but bending too ſubmiſſively to their own peculiar taſte, or that of their age, in extracting the ore, they have not purified it of the alloy.

We muſt now turn our contemplation to the French Romances of the laſt century. They were then carried to a point of perfection, which as romances they cannot exceed. To this the Aſtrea of D'Urfé greatly contributed. As this work is founded on ſeveral curious circumſtances, I ſhall make it the ſubject of the following articles; for it may be conſidered as a literary curioſity. It was followed by the illuſtrious Baſſi, the great Cyrus, Clelia, &c. which, though not adapted to the preſent age, gave celebrity to their authors. Their ſtyle, as well as that of the Aſtrea, is diffuſe and inſipid. The Zaide of Segrais, and the Princeſs of Cleves, are tranſlated, and though they are maſterpieces of the kind, were never popular in our country, and are little adapted to its genius.

It is not ſurpriſing that Romances have been regarded as pernicious to good ſenſe, morals, taſte, and literature. It was in this light they were conſidered by Boileau: becauſe a few had ſucceeded, a croud imitated their examples. Gomberville and Scudery, and a few more were admired; but the ſatiriſt diſſolved the illuſion. This he did moſt effectually by a dialogue, in which he ridicules thoſe citizens of a certain diſtrict, whoſe characters were concealed in theſe Romances, under the names of Brutus, Horace, Cocles, Lucretius, and Clelia. This dialogue he only read to his friends, among whom he eſteemed Mademoiſelle de Scudery; but when at length it was publiſhed, it united all the Romance writers againſt our ſatiriſt.

I muſt not omit noticing an oration, which a celebrated jeſuit pronounced againſt theſe works. It is true he exaggerates; and it has been finely obſerved, that he hurls his thunders on flowers. He intreats the magiſtrates not to ſuffer the foreign Romances to be ſcattered amongſt the people; but to lay on them, heavy penalties as on prohibited goods: and repreſents this prevailing taſte as being more peſtilential than the plague itſelf. He has drawn a ſtriking picture of a family devoted to Romance reading; he there deſcribes women occupied day and night with their peruſal: children juſt eſcaped from the lap of their nurſe, graſping in their little hands the fairy tales; and a country ſquire, ſeated in an old arm-chair, and reading to his family the moſt wonderful paſſages of the ancient works of chivalry.

From

From Romances, which had now exhauſted the patience of the public, ſprung *Novels*. They attempted to allure attention by this inviting title, and reducing their works from ten to two volumes. The name of Romance diſguſted; and they ſubſtituted thoſe of Hiſtories, Lives, Memoirs, and Adventures. In theſe works (obſerves Iraild) they quitted the unnatural incidents, the heroic projects, the complicated and endleſs intrigues, and the exertion of noble paſſions; heroes were not now taken from the throne, they were ſought for even amongſt the loweſt ranks of the people.

On this ſubject, I ſhall juſt obſerve, that a novel is a very dangerous poiſon in the hand of a libertine: it may be a ſalutary medicine in that of a virtuous writer.

From Curioſities of Literature.

OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND FORMER STATE OF THE PARISH OF NORTH KNAPDALE, IN ARGYLESHIRE.

IN former ages, the whole of this weſt coaſt of Argyleſhire was perpetually expoſed to the deſcents and depredations of ſtrangers. The Iriſh from the ſouth, and the Danes from the north, formed many ſmall colonies, at a convenient diſtance from the ſea; but the original inhabitants never allowed them to penetrate further. There are many monuments, of the remoteſt antiquity, which not only prove the martial ſpirit of our anceſtors, but alſo that they conducted operations with a method ſcarcely to be expected in theſe rude ages. For a tract of 150 miles, watch-towers were erected in ſight of each other. If an enemy landed, or if he was ſeen hovering in ſight, in the courſe of two hours the whole country was alarmed, and the inhabitants repaired to the ſhore completely armed. The ſignal was to kindle a fire in each of theſe towers; and, as quick as lightning, all were illuminated, and the country in motion.—When any chief or hero diſtinguiſhed himſelf in battle, and fell, a monument was erected to his memory. This monument conſiſted of a ſtone ſet up perpendicularly upon the ſpot; and the length of it determined the eſtimation in which the hero was held by his countrymen. The heroes celebrated by Oſſian, were a militia, eſtabliſhed in Argyleſhire, for the purpoſe of defending the country upon any ſudden emergency. They alſo were the dernier reſort in battle, becauſe they were the beſt men that could be picked from the whole diſtrict. Their fame was ſo great, that the Iriſh were obliged to have recourſe frequently to their aſſiſtance, to defend them from the northern nations.——When we behold ſuch evident marks of genius among a rude people, we naturally regret, that it is not in our power to delineate the civil polity by which theſe times were regulated.

Philoſophers, and men of ſpeculative genius, often amuſe themſelves with melancholy deſcriptions of what they ſuppoſe muſt have happened in theſe barbarous ages, without the leaſt allowance for the happineſs and independence which in ſome degree is peculiar to this ſtate. Of old, the chieftain was not ſo much conſidered the maſter, as the father of his numerous clan. Every individual of theſe followers loved him with a degree of enthuſiaſm, which made them chearfully undergo any fatigue or danger. Upon the other hand, it was his intereſt, it was his pride, and his chief glory, to requite ſuch animated friendſhip to the utmoſt of his power. The rent paid him was chiefly conſumed in feaſts given at the habitations of his tenants. What he was to ſpend, and the time of his reſidence at each village, was known, and provided for accordingly. The men who provided theſe entertainments, partook of them; they all lived friends together; and the departure of the chief and his retinue never failed to occaſion regret. In more poliſhed times, the cattle and corn conſumed, at theſe feaſts of hoſpitality, were ordered up to the landlord's habitation: what was friendſhip at the firſt became very oppreſſive in modern times. Till very lately, in this neighbourhood, Campbell of Auchinbreck

breck had a right to carry off the beſt cow he could find upon ſeveral properties, at each Martinmas, by way of mart. The iſland of Iſlay paid 500 ſuch cows yearly, and ſo did Kintyre, to the M'Donalds: the Crown now has converted theſe cows at 20s. a head, and taken away this badge of ſlavery.

The inconveniencies, attending this ſtate, aroſe from the petty quarrels between neighbouring clans; theſe took their riſe from a ſpirit of plunder and depredation, and from points of fantaſtical honour; and they ſeldom endured long at a time; the weakeſt party giving way, and keeping quiet until times and circumſtances made him a match for his antagoniſt. It is remarkable, that no conſiderable family was ever annihilated by theſe inteſtine broils; a proof, that they were not ſo deſtructive, as, at this diſtance of time, we are apt to believe.

At the period now under review, the Scottiſh Kings had no authority whatever in this part of the country; on the contrary, the M'Donalds of the Iſles aſſumed regal powers, and actually held parliaments, or meetings of a ſimilar nature, where they enacted laws. The diſpute between Baliol and Bruce changed this ſcene. The Bruces travelled through Argyleſhire, in the courſe of their peregrinations. After they were eſtabliſhed upon the throne, this part of their dominions became an object. They brought the M'Donalds and other clans to ſome kind of ſubordination. At laſt, they built fortreſſes; and gave the command of them to military captains. From this time, in their different wars with the Engliſh, they had recourſe to the aſſiſtance of the Highlanders. It became neceſſary for the chieftains to lead their followers to the low country; and of courſe to contract debts.

From this æra, the condition of the middling ranks became worſe; for the chiefs found it neceſſary to lay an addition to their yearly revenue, in order to defray the expence incurred in attending the ſovereign. This innovation, in ſome meaſure, ſlackened the ancient friendſhip; and, in order to enforce obedience, it was neceſſary to have recourſe to penal laws. The King accordingly gratified his feudal barons in this reſpect: indeed he could not act otherwiſe, for theſe barons were always formidable to his throne.

The firſt dawn of kingly government produced gibbets upon almoſt every feudal eſtate. Without trial or jury, the proprietor hanged without mercy or remorſe. The evil became at laſt ſo flagrant, that a jury and bailiff, or ſheriff, was introduced: but it did not cure the miſchief; for this law officer was frequently gratified for the blood he ſpared; and, if a culprit was poor, he was thought a very proper ſubject for the gallows. In ſhort, this deſpotic ſyſtem was not effectually reformed until the year 1748, when theſe abominable juriſdictions were totally aboliſhed.

The effect of this reformation was aſtoniſhing. No ſooner were men emancipated from their fetters, than they began to improve their properties. Within theſe thirty years, the face of the country has undergone the happieſt change, as appears by a variety of uſeful improvements.

Statiſtical Account, Vol. 4.

STRICTURES UPON THE ANCIENT SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir,

Mr PINKERTON, in the eſſay prefixed to his Ancient Scottiſh Poems, aſſerts, (p. 55.) "That *not one Iriſh word occurs in the Scottiſh tongue*: The whole words properly Scottiſh, are of Gothic parentage; though a few are collaterally found in the Saxon, alſo a daughter of the Gothic."

Whether this averment be of a kin to ſome other bold averments of Mr Pinkerton, and which he afterwards acknowledged were falſe, I ſhall not pretend to determine. All I mean here, is to exhibit a few *words*, from his gloſſary and notes adjected to the *Ancient* Scottiſh Poems, which I deem to be of Gaelic origin; and to leave it with your readers

to

to decide upon the non-exiſtence of *one* Iriſh word in the Scottiſh tongue.

Almorie, cupboard. *Almories* or *ameries*, are ſtill common here in country places; and equally ſo in France, where they are called *armoires*, and originally contained arms as well as table utenſils, &c. The Italians and Spaniards gave them a like name, viz. *armari* and *armarios*, terms unknown to other Gothic dialects. The word *almorie* ſeems undoubtedly to be derived from the Gaelic *airmlan*, an armory *.

Arc, a large cheſt for keeping meal, from the Gaelic *airc*, ſignifying the ſame thing. It is *arca* in Italian, Spaniſh, and Latin. *Arka* in Gothic. *Earc* vel *erc*, Anglo Sax. Germ. and Dan. *arck*; all probably from the Celtic root.

Arer, an old horſe; moſt probably from the Gaelic *gobhar*, or *govar*, a horſe.

Ban, curſe; "hence ſays Mr Pinkerton, bans of marriage." (low wit.) Ban, curſe, is not Gallic, but derived from *bannen*, Dutch, to curſe; and is very different from *bans* of marriage; the latter word *ban* is pure Gaelic, and ſignifies a proclamation; hence *banais*, marriage.

Band, or *ban*, a bond, from the Gaelic *ban*, a bond. In Gothic, *bandi* is vinculum.

Bane, death; from the Gaelic *bann* and *bano*, death.

Bat-ward, boatman, Append. p. 513; from *bat* a boat. *Bad.*

Bray, or brae, ſmall aſcent, pure Gaelic *Bre*, a brae.

Broddit, ſpurred; from *brod*, a ſpur, or prickle.

Burde, board or table; from *bord.*

Buſkit, dreſſed, adorned; from *buſgam*, to dreſs.

Camok, *camy*, bent, crooked. Gaelic *caman* and *cam.*

Capil, recte *capul*, horſe; from *capul*, a horſe or mare.

Clarty, dirty; from *gnorr*, dirt.

Clek, catch; from *glacin* and *glacam*, to catch.

* The Ruſſians call a pantry *ambar*; the Coſſacks and Czerkaſſians, on the Black Sea, give the ſame appellation to the caves which contain their corn, &c.; and *amber* in Arabic, ſignifies to collect or gather together.

Cleikit, caught; *vid. clek* above.

Craig, neck. Gaelic, *creag*, neck.

Cunyng, rabbit. *Kanin*, Germ. *Coinnin*, and *cuinnin.*

Cure, charge; from *cuiram* to put, or ſend.

Ding, to beat, puſh, or thruſt; from *dingam*, to puſh or thruſt.

Dule, grief, *gul.*

Eick, to add, increaſe; from the verb *eicam*, to add.

Eith, eaſy; from *athais*, eaſe.

Fang, ſeize; from *fangam*, to drive to a fold; and *fang*, a pond to catch cattle in.

Fald, or *fale*, recte *faul.* *Fal*, a fold.

Firth, a field; from *Feart*, a *field.*

Garten, garter. *Gairten.*

Garth, garden *Garradh.*

Geir, *geiris*; caſh, accoutrements. Old Sax. *gearwe*, paratus. Gaelic, *gaoirras*, accoutrements.

Glar, dirt. *Gaorr.*

Guittaris, recte *guitars.* Gutters, *guittair.*

Glew, to make merry; from the Gaelic *glaodh*, pronounced nearly in the ſame way, and means *glue*, or ſtrong ale, which has a gluey feel.

Gludder, chat; from *gloir*, talk or chat.

Hair, high. Gaelic, *ard.*

Hirn, corner. Gael. *cearne*; c pronounced as k.

Kirtil, cloſe-gown; from *cearcal*, a hoop, or any thing that goes round one.

Kiſt, chiſt. *Ciſte* and *ciſde*, pronounce c like k.

Knappis, taſſels: *recte* knobs; from *cnap*, a knob.

Kurches, kerchief, *ciarſur.*

Kuddling, embracing; from the verb *caidram*, to embrace.

Leccam, body, ſays Mr Pinkerton; but rather cheek; from *leacan* cheek.

"In all his luſty *leacum*, not one ſpot."
King Hart, St. 2.

"And with an claith I coverit his *licham*;" i. e. his face or cheek. *Wallace*, B. 7.

Luge, a place. *Lug*, *log*, whence probably *locus.*

Lemmand. *lemen*, lover, miſtreſs, *leannan.*

Loch, lake, loch.

Luid, mournful poem. Mr Pinkerton tells

tells, (notes p. 432), that *leudus* was a ſort of ode among the Gauls.

" Verſiculos dant barbara carmina *leudos*."
Ven. Fort. lib. 7.

Lhud, in Welſh, ſignifies thanks for ſervices; and *laoidh*, in Gaelic, is a poem.

Lurdane, haughty coxcomb; alſo a ſluggard; *lorganach*, a ſluggard.

Mail rent. *Mal.*

Maling, farm; from *mal* rent.

Mang, ſtupified, *recte*, moroſe; from *mang*, ſourneſs, moroſeneſs.

Meſſoun, lap dog. *Meiſan.*

Ne, not. *Ni.*

Pace. Eaſter. Caiſg.

Pockis, plural of *pock*, a bag. *Pocan*, *Pocadh.*

Reuth, compaſſion. *Truas.*

Ron, roſe; *recte* red. *Ruanidh.*

Sleuth hound, ſloth, or ſlot-hound, *vide* notes p. 423. The word ſloth comes from *ſlaitire*, a thief, as ſuch hounds were ſent after thieves and robbers.

Slughorn, (note 372,) a horn. Slug, from *Sludhach*, a horn.

Speir, to aſk: from *firam*, to aſk.

Stouris, conflicts; from the Scotiſh *ſtoor*; or *ſtour*, duſt. Gaelic *ſtur.*

Temit recte *tuimit*, emptied, from the Gaelic *taomam*, to empty.

Yule, Chriſtmas, from the Gaelic *noll-luig*, Chriſtmas.

I.

Edinburgh, 1ſt March 1795.

*** For the above words, *vid. Shaw's Dictionary*; and for the pronounciation of the Gaelic, *vid. Shaw's Analyſis.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Picturesque Tour from Geneva to the Pennine Alps. Tranſlated from the French. Folio. 12 Plates. 5l. 5s. Boards.

THE author's deſcription of *le Glacier de Bois* or *Mer de Glace*, and *le Montanverd*, or Green Mountain, will give the reader ſome idea of his manner.

" THE ſecond day, at Chamonni, is uſually employed on a viſit to the Valley of Ice, and to attain which, it is neceſſary to aſcend the Montanverd, or Green Mountain, ſo called from its verdure. I ſhall not undertake to deſcribe the beauty of that enormous glacier, called *Le Glacier de Bois* (in the French, it is added, *ou Mer de Glace*), or the ſenſations I experienced at the ſight of it. No better idea can be conveyed to the mind, than by imagining a ſtormy ſea ſuddenly ſurprized by a froſt.

" The mountains which ſurround the valley, are, *1ſt*, Mount Charmot on the right: *2d*. Mount Mallet in the back ground; *3d*. Periades; *4th*. the Great Jorra, of an extraordinary height; *5th*, l'Aiguille du Moine; *6th*, that of Dru, which is oppoſite to the little hermitage, where people commonly ſtop to dine on the proviſions they carry with them. This mountain (Montanverd) is very curious, being half covered with ice and ſnow, and, in intermediate ſpaces, with excellent paſtures, where cattle feed.

" Although it be difficult to aſcertain the length and breadth of the ſea of ice, as objects appear nearer on high mountains than in valleys, where the air is more denſe, yet it may fairly be conjectured to be three quarters of a league broad, and five leagues long; that is to ſay the ſpace which the eye comprehends from Montanverd; for the ſea of ice may extend about twelve leagues.

" A more curious, and, at the ſame time, a more dreadful ſcene than this cannot be conceived, at once preſenting the image of the frozen ſea, and the verdure of the temperate zone. It is poſſible to deſcend from the Montanverd on the ſea of ice, and even to croſs it: but the dangers are many on account of the large crevices which it is neceſſary to ſtep over, that are more than an hundred feet deep; however, I did it myſelf. It is matter of much ſurpriſe, on coming to this place, to find the waves, which, at ſome diſtance, appear inconſiderable, to be more than eighty, or an hundred feet in height.

" From Blair's Hoſpital there is a very ſteep and narrow path, through a foreſt of firs and larches, which takes about an hour to deſcend, in order to return to a place on a level with the Priory, where there is a little wooden bridge to croſs over the Arveron, (l'Arve); when another moſt aſtoniſhing object preſents itſelf,

felf, an entire mountain of ice, formed by the fall of the glacier, feen from the Montanverd, which defcends into the valley. High mountains of granite furround thefe glaciers, and form, by their irregular ftrata, fuperb cafcades, mixing their waters with the Arveron, which iffues from a moft beautiful grotto above an hundred feet high, compofed entirely of ice. The wonderful effects of maffes of ice, contrafted with the impending woods and rich paftures that crown this grand and uncommon feene, added to the frightful noife, fo frequently heard, of enormous bodies of it breaking off from the mountain, and dafhing themfelves to pieces in the Arveron, muft create an admiration and furprife more readily felt than expreffed."

A Commentary on the Revelation of St John. By Bryce Johnfton, D. D. Minifter of the Gofpel at Holywood. 8vo. 2 Vols. 10s. Boards.

THE following account of the nature of this work, is given by the author in his preface.

" If I had found (he fays,) a juft and complete explanation of that book on fixed and rational principles, in the writings of a Vitringa, a Sir Ifaac Newton, a Lord Napier, a Lowman, or any other commentator, I fhould never have troubled the public with my opinion on this important fubject, though it is one in which we are all deeply intereffed. Having never met with fuch a commentary—I examined all the prophetic writings in the Old and New Teftaments, in order to difcover whether or not there is any one peculiar idiom, or fixed character of prophetic writings in which they all agree. I foon found that two peculiar features marked all prophecies; the firft, that they are written in the fymbolical language; and the fecond, that all prophetic writings of any confiderable length, are interfperfed with keys or explanatory parts, written in alphabetical language. Thefe keys are always introduced by an angel, or by a particular expreffion, directing the attention of the reader to them; fuch as, " here is wifdom," *Rev.* xiii. 18. xvii. 9. —There are two characters in this *(prophetical)* language. The one is uniformly called an hieroglyphic, and the other a fymbol, in the Commentary. An hieroglyphic is a complete figure made up of the aflemblage of two or more parts into one picture; an example of an hieroglyphic may be feen in chap. i. 12. to the end of verfe 16. And a fymbol is a fingle detached member; fuch, for inftance, as a candleftick, a ftar, or a two-edged fword. Every prophet, in whatever country or age he wrote, always ufed the fame hieroglyphic, or the fame fymbol, to fignify the fame thing, without a fingle exception.'—' As an univerfal and unchangeable language, the fymbolical muft be the moft fit language for prophecies intended for all countries and ages.'—' In the commentary, I have explained the meaning of every hieroglyphic or fymbol the firft time it occurred in the book of Revelation, and whenever it appeared again, I have ufed it in the fame fenfe; taking it for granted that the reader will recollect the interpretation which was given of it in its firft appearance. Whenever the fame fymbol or hieroglyphic occurred, it hath always been ufed in the fame fenfe, which is a ftrong proof that it hath been rightly interpreted. It will alfo appear in the commentary, that the fymbols and hieroglyphics are ufed in the fame fenfe in the prophecies of Ifaiah, of Jeremiah, of Ezekiel, of Daniel, of Paul, and of Peter, in which they are ufed by John in this book.

" To have quoted a great variety of hiftorians on each event, would have fwelled the work too much; therefore the reader is here referred to the following hiftorians; Eufebius Pamphilus, Socrates Scolafticus, and Evagrius Scolafticus, their church hiftories; Lewis Ellies Dupin, doctor of the Sorbonne, his church hiftory; and Edward Gibbon, his hiftory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. Thefe hiftorians agree with Mofheim's church hiftory, in their account of facts and dates, as the inquifitive reader will fee, by comparing him and them together, on the refpective periods to which the events belong. Indeed Mr Gibbon acknowledges in expreis words, his general agreement with Mofheim, and gives that hiftorian the character for learning and candour, which he juftly deferves.

" Having no controverfy with any commentator, and never thinking truth the lefs genuine or valuable that other perfons have feen it before me, I have never rejected, or difguifed any juft interpretation of any of the predictions with which I have met in any of the commentators; nor have I entered into controverfy with thofe from whom I differ in opinion; but have fimply ftated what appears to me the right interpretation, hoping that the candid and enlightened reader, judging for himfelf, will prefer truth, from its

innate evidence, to the mere authority of any man.

"Unmoved by the cenſures of bigots of every church, I rely on what the voice of Scripture in general, of this book in particular, and of reaſon and experience uniformly ſays, that thoſe individuals of every external denomination, who are wiſe and good men, *whom the Lord, who cannot err, knows to be his people*,—are the true worſhippers of God; and ſhall finally be ſaved by the mercy of God through the mediation of Chriſt."

The Lounger's Common-Place Book, or Alphabetical Arrangement of Miſcellaneous Anecdotes; a Biographical, Political, Literary, and Satirical Compilation, in Proſe and Verſe. Vol. III. 8vo. 5s. 6d. half-bound. *Kerby.*

WE ſhall preſent our readers with an account of Dr Armſtrong, the author of the Art of preſerving Health, as a ſpecimen of this volume.

"ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a phyſician and a man of genius, who, by his poem on the Art of preſerving Health, has deſervedly attained the reputation of a reſpectable didactic poet. In the practice of phyſic, he never was eminent; and as a proſe writer on general medical ſubjects, our author, in many reſpects an amiable character, groſsly failed. On one occaſion he aſſerts, that the circulation of the blood was a diſcovery attended with no real uſe; and after declaiming on the abſurdity of theory, which he obſerves, in general, is ſlimſy and puerile, and what no man of ſenſe would trouble himſelf with, he ſo far forgets himſelf, as to call corns, ſprouts of the rheumatiſm; and on the ſubject of ſecretion, concludes with ſaying, "I am of opinion, that every gland has *an occult kind of magic power*, inexplicable to the human faculties, of transforming blood."

"But ſuch errors were not ſufficient to have retarded the progreſs of a phyſician, whoſe defects in ſcience, and whoſe chimæras in theory, are ſometimes amply compenſated by that more valuable attainment, a ſuperior knowledge of the world, a commodity in which the ſubject of this article did not abound; beſides, where is the medical, or indeed any other man, who has not, on ſome occaſion, tripped. The good, the exemplary Fothergill, in the tranſaction with Samuel Leeds, departed from his uſual equity and liberality.—Heberden once loſt himſelf on the ſubject of damp linen; and St André, a man of ſtrong ſenſe, but I fear not of a good heart, was deluded or infatuated by abſurdity, and gave credit to the artful tale of a female, who profeſſed herſelf the parent of rabbets.

"But Armſtrong's fault was conſidered as of a more heinous caſt; he deviated in one of his publications into the labyrinths of obſcenity, and the turpitude of luſcious deſcription, a crime which, however flagitious the principles and conduct of his patients, in a phyſician is never to be forgiven; particularly by the fair ſex, whoſe influence in deciding the fate of the various candidates in law, phyſic, and divinity, from ſome *late ſtriking inſtances*, ſeems almoſt omnipotent. The whiſper ſpeedily circulated; as a practitioner, he was gradually deſerted; and, many years ſince, I heard a lady, who, *in her day*, had been a leading, if not an immaculate character, declare, that herſelf, as well as many of her acquaintance, valued and eſteemed Dr Armſtrong, and had occaſionally conſulted him; but after the publication of the unlucky poem, it was generally underſtood, by thoſe who valued the world's good opinion, that to be intimate with the Doctor, or even to employ him, was a violation of decorum, and would have been dangerous to any lady who wiſhed to be well received in the beſt company. Such was the ſentence againſt a man of various acquirement, inoffenſive life, and (notwithſtanding his yielding in one inſtance, to the luxuriant riot of fancy) of unſullied manners; ſuch was the ſevere ſentence in a court, which admits of no appeal, probably too, at a moment, when ſome verſatile antagoniſt, defiled by ſecret ſin, but poſſeſſing the prudent art of uniting abandoned iniquity with exterior decency, was reaping the harveſt of wealth and reputation.

"It has been ſaid of Dr Armſtrong, and I believe by himſelf, that his ſucceſs as a phyſician, "was impeded by exceſſive ſenſibility, and what he called a ticklish ſtate of ſpirits, occaſioned or increaſed by the teazing and uncomfortable circumſtances of the profeſſion." This irritability produced, in ſome of his publications, the peeviſhneſs of paſſionate expreſſion; and, in one inſtance, outrageous invective. He who affects to quarrel with, or deſpiſe the world, has been aptly compared to a wayward, ſpoiled child, who to revenge himſelf on his mother, for ſome petty contradiction, 'reſolved to ſtay all night on the bridge.' To continue the ſimile, the deſpiſer of mankind will,

will, in general, find his anger or refentment repaid with ample intereſt; he may ſtay for fifty nights on the comfortleſs bridge of ſeceſſion, frozen with cold, or drenched with rain, and the world, ſo far from feeling for his ſituation, or meeting him half way with offers of pity and conſolance, will ridicule the impotence of that ineffectual revenge, which recoils only to its own injury, and add, by bitter inſult, new barbs to the arrows of affliction.

"In fact, the 'ticklish ſtate of poor Armſtrong's ſpirits,' was an *effect*, rather than a cauſe of his failure. It was the mortification of a wounded ſpirit, conſcious of its powers, but well convinced of the miſtakes and obliquities which produced diſappointment; while, at the ſame time, the neglect of mankind was aggravated by the unaccountable ſucceſs of many a ſuperficial unqualified cotemporary, gliding down the ſtream of fame and influence.

"The unfortunate, and of courſe, the penſive man, in his journey through life, induſtriouſly hunts for, and fixes on, as objects of diſcuſſion or contemplation, his own ill treatment, the happy fortune of his rivals, and a thouſand little haraſſing circumſtances, which a fortunate traveller, on the ſame road, either ſees not, or does not feel, reſolved that the unavoidable rubs of envy and oppoſition, ſhall not interrupt the congratulations of ſelf-applauſe, or darken the bewitching proſpects of enjoyment and independence, which, through a variety of avenues, preſent themſelves to his view."

Lectures on Electricity. By G. C. Morgan.

MR MORGAN'S account of the origin of natural electricity is ſo intereſting, that our readers, we are confident, will be gratified by the following extracts.

"By Mr Bennet's electroſcope, we are taught, that whenever a ſolution or precipitation takes place, or whenever any two bodies, having a mutual attraction to each other, are united or ſeparated, a change, attended by electrical ſigns, is immediately produced. This is particularly the caſe in air, and the change is never ſo conſiderable as when its component quantity of moiſture is either increaſed or depoſited. In our endeavours, then, to explain the production of natural electricity, we have nothing more to do, than to diſcover the various circumſtances of the atmoſphere, nothing more to do than to diſcover the various circumſtances in which moiſture is abſorbed or precipitated. When theſe are known, it can be no difficult buſineſs to find out the ſeveral partial and leſs powerful cauſes which may either increaſe or diminiſh the effects of the general and moſt powerful cauſe. It is, however, previouſly neceſſary to remind you of the proof furniſhed by numerous experiments, that when any portion of the atmoſphere is in a ſtate to take up an additional quantity of moiſture, it is in a ſtate, at the ſame time, to take up more electric fluid; and, *vice verſa*, when it is parting with its water, it is at the ſame time parting with its electric fluid, But in theſe caſes neither the ſuperabundance nor the deficiency can produce a charge, unleſs there be ſome other part of the air contemporaneouſly in an oppoſite ſtate, or in a diſpoſition either to receive or give. It is, however, ſcarcely poſſible that this ſhould not always happen; for our atmoſphere is, throughout its vaſt dimenſions, each moment agitated by millions of co-inſtantaneous changes, and for our purpoſe it is of no conſequence where the required change takes place. Were it in New Holland, or at the Antipodes, a connection would be inſtantly formed between the remote but oppoſite ſituations, by the conducting power of the earth.

"It is a neceſſary concluſion, from what I have juſt ſaid, that if the abſorption of moiſture by the air, or the copious evaporation of it from the earth, be attended with a new accumulation of the fluid; then, where this cauſe operates moſt powerfully, there its correſpondent effect will be moſt ſenſible. We conſequently find, that the moſt tremendous electrical phœnomena belong to the countries within the Tropics, or to that portion of our atmoſphere which is loaded with moiſture by the moſt powerful influence of the ſun's rays. In like manner, within the limits of our own and other ſimilar climates, electrical phœnomena are greateſt, both in force and frequency, during the hotteſt months of the year, or during the ſeaſon in which our atmoſphere is moſt copiouſly and rapidly charged, by abſorbing the humidity of the ground.

"In the neighbourhood of their volcanic fury, ſurfaces, covering the dimenſions of ſeveral ſquare leagues, are ſometimes ſcorched with red hot lava, and every atom of their moiſture is rapidly diſſipated. At the ſame time the ſurrounding air is heated to a vaſt extent, and

and in this ſtate ſwallows up an immenſe quantity of aqueous vapour; but contemporaneouſly with the operation of theſe powers, according to the reports of all natural hiſtorians, an immenſe quantity of the electric fluid is accumulated and diſcharged.

"Again, a dry wind, paſſing over a moiſt ſoil, is another modification of the cauſe we are applying: it produces a copious and rapid ſolution of aqueous particles, and its conſequent alteration of attractive force. Let us, for inſtance, ſuppoſe a wind, which had paſſed over the deſerts of Arabia, or that had been well roaſted in its paſſage over a large extent of burning ſand, to come in contract with a ſimilar extent of marſhy ſoil, or of any ſurface well drenched with water, a moſt abundant evaporation would neceſſarily take place, and with it an immenſe accumulation of the electric fluid. But ſubſequently, in caſe any power operated, which would take away the aqueous particles thus diſſolved, and of courſe altered the degree of attractive force by which the collected electric fluid is ſuſpended, we ſhould find that the moſt dreadful thunder-ſtorms would take place. This is really the caſe; for there is ſcarcely a region in the vaſt circle ſurrounding the immeaſurable ſands of Africa, which is not remarkable for ſtorms and tempeſts.

"On the ſide of Abyſſinia, when the warm winds that have paſſed over the neighbouring deſerts are condenſed on its mountains, theſe deluges are collected which form the inundations of the Nile.

"On the coaſt of Guinea, the harmattan, which is a current of air ſo dry as to wither and pulverize, by a complete abſorption of all its juices, every ſubſtance that occurs in its paſſage, is no ſooner mixed with that body of air which is cooled by the ocean, then it forms the moſt terrific hurricanes of wind and lightning that are deſcribed by navigators. Along the Syrian regions, we learn from ſacred authority, that the ſtorms gather with ſuch rapidity, that a cloud which the hand might cover this inſtant, is within the interval of a few minutes charged with water adequate to the inundation of a whole country.

"The thunder that attended theſe impetuous ſtorms, provoked the ſublimeſt expreſſions of their poets. Indeed, whenever their minds attempt the deſcription of celeſtial greatneſs, or the ſudden and overwhelming approach of Divine power in its triumph or in its fury, they have recourſe, for imagery, to thoſe thunder-clouds, which they juſtly repreſented as extinguiſhing the light of the ſun, and as involving the world in a few inſtants in the darkneſs of midnight."

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Our readers may judge from a ſpecimen:

'Hwat horrid ſcenes indeed offend my eyes!
Hwat unknown torments fury can divize!
Dhe burning lights az livving flamboes burn,
And mangled piece-meal into tatters turn.
In barb'rous ſhows, on ſlaughters bluddy ſtage,
Dhey meet dhe lions, or dhe tiguers rage.
Hwat ſiames! hwat croſſes! ah, hwat ſcaffolds toil!
Dhe ſlayers can no more; dhe ſoards recoil.

Dhe

Dhe juſteſt prince, to' dhem alone unjuſt,
Beſtows dheir blud, to' glut hiz pepels guſt.
Dhe emp'rors all in dhis alone agree:
To' dhem a *Trajon* wil a *Nero* be.
Alike dhe prezzent, paſt, and future time:
Dheir name iz Chriſtian, and dheir name dhe crime.
In queſt ov deth, dheir genius dhey employ;
Protracted tortures but prolong dheir joy!
Dhey count each tyrant kind, dhey coart each frown;
And bles dhe hand, dhat beats dheir prizzon down!
To' hate life dhus, hwat ardor can enflame
Dhe empty luſt, to' eternize a name?

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'II. The men thought requiſite for the armies, ſhall be furniſhed, without any expence to the Government, by the pariſhes, as the militia men are, and ſhall be in proportion to the numbers in each pariſh.

'III. The tithes paid to the clergy ſhall be converted to the public uſe, upon the demiſe of the preſent incumbents, and the pariſh prieſts paid according to agreement, by thoſe who think prieſts neceſſary to the ſalvation of their ſouls; for as the introduction of tithes, by facilitating the Daniſh conqueſt, once proved the deſtruction, it is but reaſonable, that their abolition ſhould once be the ſalvation of England, by yielding ultimately three millions a-year of revenue.

'IV. There ſhall be a general reſumption and ſale of crown-lands, and an extinction of all uſeleſs penſions.

'V. No man ſhall receive a penſion, upon quitting a lucrative office under government, or make a bargain of that kind, upon accepting an office.

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NO more, my ſon; thy pious care is vain.
Bow not thy back, with age's uſeleſs weight.
I am not worth preſerving: would'ſt thou wiſh me
To drag about a loathed crazy maſs,
A vile memento of ſtrength's frailty,
Cumb'rous to others, grievous to myſelf,
And die of old age, like a dog or Chriſtian?—
Thou wert not form'd to bear a weak old man.
Our god thy limbs with active vigour brac'd,
To range the foreſt and o'ertake the foe;
Sinew'd thine arm, to ſpeed the lance of death,
Bend the tough bow, and cleave the flying creſt!
Thus did thy father in his day of ſtrength;
And thou, my ſon, be juſt unto thy fame:
Be brave, and praiſe thy father in thy deeds;
That diſtant tribes may ſing thy praiſe, and ſay,
'His father ſure was brave, and fed his ſon
With blood of conquer'd foes;' and ſo I did;
When, ſtreaming warm, it dy'd thy little lips,
And thou did'ſt, grimly ſmiling, give a promiſe
Of manly fierceneſs. But if thou be weak,
'His father taught him,' will they ſay, 'to lie
Stretch'd in the ſun, and drink the Chriſtian liquor,
That makes a man a beaſt!'—But hark, my ſon!
The foe's at hand,—begone;—thy brethren call thee
Forth to the fight of juſtice, tarry not;—
Ruſh to the battle, and preſerve thine infants;
That one day they may fight, and deck their belts
With the uſurping Chriſtian's ſcalp, and train
Their children's children, to the cry of battle!
But firſt ſtrike here; leave not thine aged father,
To feel their rage, whoſe kindred he has mangled;
Nor let his tortur'd members feaſt the ſight
Of thoſe that hate him and his tribe!—Farewell,
Be kind and quick.—Thy lance be ſharp as now,
Thine arm as ſtrong, my ſon, in all thy warfare!

From Preſton's Poems, lately publiſhed.

TO STELLA.

LONG did my heart at beauty's feet
Its votive altars raiſe:
Oft as I ſaw her radiant ſmile,
I paid my willing praiſe.

Yet not to form alone I bow'd,
Nor worſhipp'd tinctur'd ſkin:
I thought that ev'ry charm without
Announc'd a grace within.

'Miſtaken rule of worth to judge!'
Fail'd hope ſpoke fate's decree.
By others taught the wrong to quit,
I've prov'd the true in thee.

Thy mind, of angel mould, gives charms
To ev'ry look and air:
I ſee thee good; I hear thee wiſe;
And therefore think thee fair.

P.

THE GENIUS OF MELANCHOLY,

AN ODE.

CLOSE enwarpt in muſing trance,
See yon penſive youth advance,
Dreſt in flowing ſable robe,
Graſping in his hand a globe:
Mark his ſtep, and mark his gait,
See he ſcorns the pomp of ſtate;
Looks with pity on a throne,
Loves to live and die alone,
For Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Hence, begone! th' Enthuſiaſt cries,
(Darting wild his flaming eyes)
Folly fond, and Faſhion gay,
Silken Pleaſure, hence away.
By the world forſook, forgot,
Let me ſeek thy ſhady grot,
Melancholy, heavenly maid,
Thick embower'd in cypreſs glade,
And weave a chaplet Fortune cannot fade.

While the ſhades that glimm'ring fall,
Gently ſteal along the wall,
Mantling ſome monaſtic pile,
Or cathedral's holy aiſle,
Let me haunt the ſacred gloom,
Watch, and whiſper round the tomb:
Meditation mild, and fair,
Soars ſublime, through fields of air,
To worlds of glory which the bleſſed ſhare.

Or when ſober twilight gray
Cloſes up the eye of day,
Let me tread where giant oak
Never felt the Woodman's ſtroke;
Seek ſome Hermit's lone retreat,
Or ſome moſſy graſs-grown ſeat:
There entranc'd I love to lie,
And with keen and piercing eye
Explore the gems that glitter in the ſky.

Awful grandeur! ſplendid ſight!
Glorious frame, refulgent bright!
Lo! the Moon, ſerenely ſweet,
Tips with gold the eagle's ſeat;
Gild's the cliff's rough rugged ſide,
Trembles o'er the wat'ry tide:
Not a breeze preſumes to blow,
Solemn ſilence rules below;
Charm'd with the ſight, my boſom learns to glow.

Let me tread the pebbly ſhore,
When the wild waves rave and roar;
When the mighty whirlwinds ſweep
O'er the boſom of the deep;
When the ſurges, mountain high,
Seem to daſh againſt the ſky;
String my arm with ſtrength to ſave,
Beating back the boiſt'rous wave,
Yon ſhip-wreck'd Sailor from a wat'ry grave.

Oft! range the deſart plain,
Oft attend the houſe of pain,
Bending o'er the bed of death,
Cheer the ſufferer's parting breath;
Or unbolt the felon's cell,
Where deſpair and anguiſh dwell;
Call repentance from on high,
On his fallen couch to lie,
And calm his woe to-morrow doom'd to die.

How I glory to impart
Comfort to a ſinking heart,
Smooth affliction's thorny bed,
Sooth the mourner, raiſe his head!
While my time I thus employ,
Catch a melancholy joy;
Far from cities, far I flee,
Scenes like theſe I ſeek to ſee—
O Melancholy, let me dwell with thee!

By Wm Ashburnham, Jun.

STANZAS;

WRITTEN IN THE TOWER, SEPT. 28, 1794.

BY J. THELWALL †.

SHORT is perhaps our date of life,
But let us while we live be gay—
To thoſe be thought, and anxious care,
Who build upon the diſtant day.

Tho' in our cup tyrannic Power
Would daſh the bitter dregs of fear,
We'll gaily quaff the mant'ling draught,
While Patriot toaſts the fancy chear.

Sings not the ſeaman, tempeſt-toſt,
When ſurges waſh the riven ſhroud—
Scorning the threat'ning voice of Fate,
That pipes in rocking winds aloud?

Yes;—he can take his chearful glaſs,
And toaſt his miſtreſs in the ſtorm,
While duty and remember'd joys
By turns his honeſt boſom warm.

And ſhall not we, in ſtorms of ſtate,
At baſe oppreſſion's fury laugh,
And while the vital ſpirits flow,
To Freedom fill, and fearleſs quaff?

Short is perhaps our date of life,
But let us while we live be gay—
To thoſe be thought, and anxious care,
Who build upon the diſtant day.

† From a volume of Poems, by Mr T. lately publiſhed.

THE FAIR PILGRIM.

Tranſlated from Daſydd ap Gwilym, a Welſh Bard, who flouriſhed about the year 1350.

THE Charmer of ſweet Mona's (a) Iſle,
With Death attendant on her ſmile,
Intent on pilgrimage divine,
Speeds to Saint David's (b) holy ſhrine;
Too conſcious of a ſinful mind,
And hopes ſhe may forgiveneſs find.
What haſt thou done, thrice lovely maid?
What crimes can to thy charge be laid?
Didſt thou contemn the ſuppliant Poor,
Drive helpleſs Orphans from thy door,
Undutcous to thy Parents prove,
Or yield thy charms to lawleſs Love?
No, Mervid, no; thy gentle breaſt
Was form'd to pity the Diſtreſs'd;
Has ne'er one thought, one feeling known,
That Virtue could not call her own;
Nor haſt thou caus'd a parent's pain
Till quitting now thy native plain.
Yet, lovely nymph, thy way purſue,
And keep repentance full in view;
Yield not thy tongue to cold reſtraint,
But lay thy ſoul before the Saint;
Oh! tell him that thy lover dies;
On Death's cold bed unpitied lies;
Murder'd by thee, relentleſs maid,
And to th' untimely grave convey'd.
Yet e'er he's number'd with the dead,
Ere his lateſt breath is fled;
Confeſs, repent, thou cruel Fair,
And hear, for once, a Lover's pray'r.
So may the Saint, with ear benign,
Sweet Penitent, attend to thine.
Thou ſoon muſt over Menai (c) go;
May ev'ry current ſoftly flow,
Thy little bark ſecurely glide
Swift o'er the calm pellucid tide;
Unruffled be thy gentle breaſt,
Without one fear to break thy reſt,
Till thou art ſafely wafted o'er,
To bold Arvonia's (d) tow'ring ſhore.
O! could I guard thy lovely form
Safe through yon deſart of the ſtorm,
Where fiercely rage encount'ring gales,
And whirlwinds rend th' affrighted vales:
Sons of the tempeſt, ceaſe to blow,
Sleep in your cavern'd glens below;
Ye ſtreams that, with terrific ſound,
Pour from your thouſand hills around;
Ceaſe with rude clamours to diſmay
A gentle pilgrim on her way.
Peace! rude Traeth Mawr (e) no longer urge
O'er thy wild ſtrand the ſweeping ſurge;

(a) Mona, the Iſle of Angleſea.
(b) St David, the tutelary Saint of Wales.
(c) Menai, the frith or channel dividing Angleſea from Carnarvonſhire.
(d) Arvonia, Carnarvonſhire.
(e) Traeth Mawr, (*Anglicè*, Great Strand) in Carnarvonſhire, noted for its quickſands, and the ſudden flowing of its tides.

'Tis

'Tis Morvid on thy beach appears,
She dreads thy wrath—she owns her fears;
O! let the meek repentant maid
Securely through thy windings wade.
Traeth Bychan (*f*) check thy dreadful ire,
And bid thy foamy waves retire;
Till, from thy threat'ning dangers freed,
My charmer trips the flow'ry mead;
Then bid again, with fullen roar,
Thy billows lash the founding shore.
Abermo (*g*), from thy rocky bay,
Drive each terrific surge away:
Though sunk beneath thy billows lie
Proud fanes, that once assail'd the sky.
Dash'd by thy foam, yon vestal braves
The dangers of thy bursting waves.
O! Cyric (*i*), see my lovely fair
Consign'd to thy paternal care;
Rebuke the raging seas, and land
My Morvid on yon friendly strand.
Dyffynni (*k*), tame thy furious tide,
Fix'd at thy source in peace abide;
She comes—O! greet her with a smile!—
The charmer of sweet Mona's isle.
So may thy limpid rills around
Purl down their dells with soothing sound,
Sport on thy bosom, and display
Their chrystal to the glit'ring day;
Nor shrink from Summer's parching sun,
Nor, chain'd in ice, forget to run.
So may thy verdant marge along
Mervinia's (*l*) bards in raptur'd song
Dwell on thy bold majestic scene,
Huge hills, vast woods, and valleys green,
Where revels thy enchanting stream,
The Lover's haunt, and Poet's theme.
Thou, Dyvi (*m*), dangerous and deep,
On beds of ooze unruffled sleep;
O'er thy green wave my Morvid (*n*) sails;
Conduct her safe, ye gentle gales;
Charm'd with her beauties, waft her o'er
To fam'd Ceredig's (*o*) wond'ring shore.
'Foamy Rhediol (*p*), rage no more
Down thy rocks with echo'd roar;
Be silent, Ystwyth (*p*), in thy meads,
Glide softly through thy peaceful reeds;
Nor bid thy dells, rude Aeron (*p*), ring,
But halt at thy maternal spring;
Hide from the nymph, ye torrents wild,
Or wear, like her, an aspect mild;
For her light steps clear all your ways;
O! listen, 'tis a Lover prays!
Now, safe beneath serener skies,
Where softer beauties charm her eyes,
She Teivi's (*q*) verdant region roves,
Views flow'ry meads and pensile groves;
Ye lovely scenes, to Morvid's heart
Warm thoughts of tenderness impart,
Such as in busy tumults roll,
When Love's confusion fills the soul.
Her wearied step, with awe profound,
Now treads Menevia's (*r*) honour'd ground.
At David's shrine now, lovely maid,
Thy pious orisons are paid:
He sees the secrets of thy breast;
One sin, one only, stands confess'd,
One heinous guilt, that ruthless gave
Thy hopeless Lover to the grave.
Thy soften'd bosom now relents,
Of all its cruelty repents;
Gives to Remorse the fervent sigh,
Sweet Pity's tear bedews thine eye;
Now Love lights up its hallow'd fire,
Melts all thy heart with chaste desire:
Whilst in thy soul new feelings burn,
O! Morvid, to thy bard return;
One tender look will cure his pain,
Will bid him rise to life again,
A life like that of Saints above,
Extatic joy, and endless love!'

From Williams' Poems, lately published.

(*f*) Traeth Bychan, (Little Strand), a place equally dangerous.

(*g*) Abermo, a dangerous rocky bay in Merionethshire.

(*i*) Cyric, the patron Saint of the Welsh mariners.

(*k*) Dyffynni, a river in Merionethshire, running through a beautiful country.

(*l*) Mervinia, Merionethshire.

(*m*) Dyvi, a large river, dividing Merionethshire from Cardiganshire.

(*n*) My Morvid sails. It was usual for those (even females) who went from North Wales on pilgrimages to St David's, to pass the dangerous strands, and sail over the rough bays in flight coracles, without any one to guide or assist them; so firmly were they persuaded that their adored Saint, as well as Cyric the ruler of the waves, would protect them in all dangers.

(*o*) An ancient prince, from whom Ceredigion (*Anglice*, Cardigan) derives its name.

(*p*) Rhediol, Ystwyth, and Aeron, rivers in Cardiganshire.

(*q*) Teivi, a large river dividing the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke.

(*r*) Menevia, in Welsh *Mynyw*, the ancient city of St David's, in Pembrokeshire.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Feb. 9. The order of the day being read, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration,

Lord *Grenville* rose to move an address in answer to it. As the conditions of the treaty were not finally adjusted, the House could not at present enter into particulars,

but from what conditions were already known, his Lordſhip ſaid, with perfect confidence, that no loan could be more advantageous, and the payment better ſecured than the preſent. *1ſt*, We had the good faith of the Houſe of Auſtria, whoſe engagements had ever been fulfilled with ſtrict honour and juſtice. *2dly*, we had the credit of its hereditary dominions. *3dly*, An action for the recovery of the money lent by any individual, might be brought in the Courts of Law in Auſtria. *4thly*, Which is the moſt material ſecurity, and ſuch as had never before been offered by any ally, the bank of Vienna is to pledge L. 400 Sterling, in ſhares of their ſtock, for every L. 300 lent. Viewing it in this light, he would not dwell longer upon the ſubject; but conclude by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking his Majeſty for the communication he has been pleaſed to make to this Houſe, and concurring with his Majeſty in thinking, that an arrangement of the nature propoſed would be productive of eſſential ſervice at the preſent juncture; and aſſuring his Majeſty, that whenever the particulars of the treaty ſhall be laid before this Houſe, they will take the ſame into conſideration, and adopt the beſt means to give them effect, &c."

The Marquis of *Lanſdown* ridiculed the idea of the ſecurity to be derived from an action in the Courts of Juſtice in Auſtria, or from the paper in the Bank of Vienna, which not being, as in England, a national concern, but ſubject to the controul of the government, could not offer any certain reliance: inſtead of ſuch fallacious ſecurity, he would ſooner follow the example of the Dutch, who, when they advanced a loan to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, did not accept of ſuch uncertain ſecurity, but had the cuſtom houſe of Riga mortgaged to them, and actually ſent over commiſſioners to receive the duties at that port. Miniſters might, in like manner, have demanded the duties paid at the port of Trieſte, the moſt conſiderable of Germany, or any of the great taxes of that country, which would have afforded a better proſpect of ſecurity; but being decidedly againſt the loan, he would move, that all the words, except the complimentary parts to the King, be left out of the addreſs.

Earl *Mansfield*, Lord *Hawkſbury*, and Lord *Auckland*, ſpoke in favour of the addreſs.

The amendment, which was ſupported by the Earls of *Guildford* and *Lauderdale*, being put, was negatived without a diviſion. The addreſs was then read and paſſed.

NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

12. The Duke of *Bedford* roſe to make his promiſed motion on that ſubject. He ſaid, the objects of the war ought explicitely to be avowed; and ſuch was the object of his motion. He contended, that the objects were hopleſs, which miniſtry held out as a ground of confidence, viz. the prevalence of royaliſm in that country, and the ruined ſtate of their reſources. He adjured miniſters, if they were not callous to the ſenſations of humanity, to take ſome ſteps towards obtaining a peace. He then moved a reſolution, ſtating the opinion of their Lordſhips to be, that the preſent actual government of France ſhould be no bar to a negociation for peace, &c.

Marquis of *Lanſdown*, and the Earl of *Lauderdale*, ſupported the motion, on the grounds which have already been ſtated in former debates. The previous queſtion was moved by Lord *Hawkſbury*, who thought the motion unneceſſary, humiliating, and founded on bad policy; he was ably ſupported on theſe grounds, by Earls *Mansfield*, *Spencer*, and *Carliſle*.

When a diviſion took place, there appeared for the previous queſtion 75
Againſt it 12
Majority —63.

A petition was preſented by Lord *Stanhope* from the French priſoners in Porcheſter Caſtle, complaining of rigours in their confinement, which they conceived to be contrary to the ſpirit of a treaty with Sir C. Grey, &c.

The petition was rejected.

MR HASTINGS.

26. The order for taking the report of the committee of precedents into conſideration being read,

Lord *Thurlow*, delivered it as his opinion, that their Lordſhips ſhould give a verdict on the whole of the charges collectively; but as he deemed this to be a queſtion of the greateſt importance, he thought it ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe. His motion was ordered accordingly.

March 2. The Houſe in a committee of privileges, to reſolve on the mode of paſſing judgement on the trial of Mr Haſtings.

Lord *Thurlow* opened the buſineſs, and entered into a very copious inveſtigation of the five ſpecific charges, and the ſixth

charge;

charge, which appeared to him to be a compound of the fragments of the other fifteen charges. The firſt was, the Begums of Oude, which branched into a great variety of ramifications, ſome of which it might be neceſſary to inveſtigate with ſtrict attention. His Lordſhip ſlightly touched upon the leading parts of the evidence, in order to draw the attention of the noble Lords to contemplate them with care and diligence. In the ſame manner, his Lordſhip touched upon the charge reſpecting the Rajah Cheyte Sing, which were the two principal charges ſo much dwelt upon by Mr Burke and Mr Sheridan, on behalf of the Commons. The other charges, viz. the Preſents, the Bullock and Opium Contracts, and the general charge, might eaſily be reduced in the minds of the noble Lords, who, from the earlieſt period, by their conſtant attendance, were fully entitled to paſs judgement. His Lordſhip therefore ſubmitted to the noble Peers, who really had ſtrictly attended the trial, and well conſidered and digeſted it, to make up their minds, whether they ſhould give judgement upon the whole, Guilty or Not Guilty? or, whether, as in the caſe of the Earl of Middleſex, the Lords ſhould go into Weſtminſter-hall, and find their verdict upon each of the charges individually? The judgement would then, in either caſe, be another matter of ſolemn conſideration. Upon the whole, the noble Lords would, his Lordſhip hoped, turn their minds upon the ſubject, in order to bring this long protracted trial to a final concluſion.

All the noble Peers agreed, that the ſpeedieſt method ſhould be adopted, conſiſtent with the magnitude and juſtice of the caſe: but not one of them was prepared to give a full and deciſive opinion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CENSURE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Feb. 5. *Mr Sheridan* ſaid, from the papers on the table, which had been moved for by an hon. friend of his, he expected to have gained ſome information upon the ſubject of the Pruſſian treaty. By them it appeared, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had done nothing; which ſhould render us cautious of repoſing truſt in any of the powers now in alliance with us. To the want of co-operating on the part of the Pruſſians, he attributed the loſs of the Low Countries and Holland. He therefore moved to reſolve, that it appeared to the Houſe, "That the King of Pruſſia had received 1,200,000l. purſuant to a treaty concluded at the Hague on the 12th of April 1794; and that he had not performed any of the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaty."

Mr Pitt thought this was an improper time for making the motion, as the hon. gentleman had declared he wiſhed it to operate as a warning to the Imperial Court. He admitted the King of Pruſſia had not adequately performed his engagements; but denied that he had not rendered eſſential ſervice to the common cauſe. The ſervices returned were ſo eſſential, that, viewing them as they deſerved, in his opinion, the expence at which they were purchaſed was not to be regretted. He therefore ſhould move the order of the day.

Mr Fox ſaid, the Emperor might purſue the ſame plan, and take the liberty of uſing his own judgment, contrary to the ſtipulations of the treaty. He might think it was better ſerving the common cauſe, by ſubjugating Poland, and deſtroying Jacobin principles in that country. We had bargained with the King of Pruſſia for men, horſes, and artillery; but it ſeemed he had alſo furniſhed us with wiſdom, more than was furniſhed, or ever ſtipulated, by any treaty hitherto made. It was not clear that he did not deſerve a vote of thanks for the wiſdom he had ſo kindly granted us.

Mr Sheridan explained, as to the propriety of the time of making the motion. He thought this was the preciſe moment when it would have been expected, before the diſcuſſion of the Imperial loan. All that he had hitherto ſaid did not pledge him to the loan, as it would be unparliamentary to ſuppoſe he had decided, before he had heard the hon. gentleman's arguments upon the ſubject.

The Houſe divided upon the previous queſtion,

For it		128
Againſt it		32
Majority	——	96.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The order of the day being moved,

Mr Pitt called the attention of the Houſe to the preſent circumſtances under which the meſſage came to them. It was unuſual that communications of a negociation ſhould be made until it was concluded; but, in this caſe, his Majeſty had informed the Houſe of the meaſure pending the negociation. The preſent departure from the uſual forms of Parliament, had been admitted purpoſely to give gentlemen

tlemen an opportunity of inveſtigating and diſcuſſing the principle of a meaſure which, he ſhould contend, would be of the utmoſt benefit to the country. If the queſtion now under conſideration was upon a treaty concluded, and preſented to them for examination, the queſtions would be, If it were proper to guarantee a loan to the Emperor, and upon what conſiderations? Whether the riſk incurred would be greater or leſs than the probable advantages? At preſent, the latter was not for their conſideration. From the ſtate of the buſineſs, they could only examine the former; and the queſtion for them now to decide was, Whether they ſhould guarantee a loan to the Emperor, by which they would ſecure to themſelves the co-operation and aſſiſtance of a large and powerful army of Auſtrians. He would firſt call to conſideration, with what ſort of an enemy we were engaged; an enemy at all times formidable, and of a martial and military character. They were diſtinguiſhed, at this time, by peculiar circumſtances. They had acquired, by extortion and confiſcations, great artificial wealth; and had ſupported their currency by the moſt violent methods, which, for a time, might have the effect of ſuſtaining them, but would eventually end in ruin. Where were the powers that we ſhould oppoſe to theirs? Our reſources muſt be oppoſed to their artificial wealth; our armies muſt meet their requiſitions; and our navy muſt encounter theirs. If, after all the exertions we could make to increaſe our own forces, we wiſhed to look for ſome continental power who might, by joining his forces, render our exertions more formidable, what power was more deſirable than the Emperor? If we looked for a power who was intereſted in the preſervation of the Italian States, and to defend thoſe provinces from the encroachments of the French, whoſe intereſt it was to defend Savoy, and preſerve Piedmont, the Emperor was that power. If we wanted a power who would defend Spain, or one who ſhould be a barrier to the French in the Low Countries, for all theſe objects the Houſe of Auſtria was concerned. Upon the arms of the Emperor, therefore, we ſhould rely, as the centre of union, for the completion of all thoſe objects. It was an object of policy to increaſe our force, when conſidered as acting upon our enemy in another mode. He had the admiſſions of perſons who could not be ſuſpected of giving an unfavourable ſtatement. He had the admiſſion of Tallien himſelf, corroborated by ſeveral other commiſſioners and members of the Convention, that the internal preſſure of France was ſuch, that it could not long be ſupported, unleſs the immenſe maſs of paper currency were reduced. But what ought we to do? We ſhould redouble our exertions, and with that view enable the Emperor to increaſe his military force, that our enemy might find a preſſure equal to the laſt campaign, and which would require equal exertions on their part to meet. This argument brought him to the 3d point; the preſervation of our naval ſuperiority. There ſeemed an unanimous ſentiment to pervade the whole Houſe, that our naval exertions ſhould be limited by nothing ſhort of our power of continuing them: but when the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide oppoſed this meaſure, upon the principle of its cramping the navy, they oppoſed it upon erroneous principles. If, by means of aſſiſtance granted to the Emperor, he brought into the field 240,000 men, the French could not pay that attention to their marine which otherwiſe they would do: conſequently their exertions would be diminiſhed, and our ſuperiority on the ocean be much greater, than if their attention were not withdrawn from their navy, and neceſſarily directed to their military eſtabliſhment. Taking the queſtion in both points of view, it was highly beneficial. He would next examine what objections could be brought againſt the meaſure, or ſuch objections as he had heard urged in former converſations upon the ſubject. The firſt was, as to the reaſonable aſſurance of the fulfilment of the ſtipulations of the treaty; and, ſecondly, the chance of the burden falling upon us ultimately, ſuppoſing the Emperor ſhould fail in his payment of the loan. To the firſt point, a curious ſort of argument had been introduced, which, if puſhed to its extent, would end in the annihilation of all ſyſtems of alliance. It was argued, that the King of Pruſſia had broken his treaty, and therefore we ſhould not enter into a treaty with any other power. To this the principle muſt go, unleſs it could be ſtated, that becauſe the King of Pruſſia had failed in the year 1794, therefore the Emperor of Germany was not to be truſted in the year 1795. But could we imagine, that we had no reliance upon the intereſt of the Emperor? He was under the preſſing calls of intereſt and honour, to make reſpectable efforts of defence.

fence. Pride, honour, and intereſt, all ſtimulated him to the moſt effectual means of exerting himſelf with ſucceſs. Could we ſuppoſe, that he would remain content to ſee the French in poſſeſſion of the Low Countries? Would he tamely view the encroachments in Germany, or quietly remain a ſpectator of their conqueſts in Italy? The conduct of Auſtria had never been ſuch as to infer, that ſhe would, forgetting honour, juſtice, and policy, barefacedly break the conditions ſolemnly entered into. In her pecuniary engagements, ſhe was intereſted above all others, and a breach of faith in them would be attended with conſequences deſtructive to herſelf. Mr Pitt next adverted to the ſpecific proviſions of the treaty; which, though they could not at this moment come under conſideration, yet, as far as they related to the general ſecurity of the perſons lending their money, he would mention. There was a power by which the Emperor could be ſued in his own courts, according to the form of law there eſtabliſhed. In addition to this obligation, there were actions upon the bank of Vienna for 400l. in conſideration of every 300l. advanced: and the Vienna bank was ſo deeply connected with the whole ſcheme of Imperial reſources, that the Emperor could not make any alteration in it, without totally new modelling the whole ſyſtem of finance in the country. He ſhould therefore move an addreſs, which he read, and which, as uſual, promiſed a concurrence to his Majeſty's inclination, in nearly the words of the meſſage.

Mr Fox ſaid, he had heard no argument this night, that he had not heard before, when the Pruſſian ſubſidy was under conſideration. Every community certainly muſt defend itſelf by an attention to good faith, policy, and its general intereſts. This was aſſerted laſt ſeſſion, and ſtill more cloſely preſſed with regard to Pruſſia, which had raiſed itſelf to a kingdom by the aid and protection of Great Britain. Yet this very ſtate has deſerted its alliance by a breach of faith. The right hon. gentleman has ſaid, that the loan of ſix millions can in no wiſe affect the finances of the year; and that, by keeping up a vaſt army on the continent, the French will have to make a conſiderable diviſion in their forces, which they muſt of neceſſity ſend to their frontiers, and thereby leſſen their naval force. This obſervation was not true to the extent it expreſſed. The right hon. gentleman was himſelf much better informed in matter of finance, than to be ſo miſled. He would further add, that it was by no means probable, that this would diminiſh the naval force of France, as that force depended upon *power*. The right hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) has mentioned with praiſe the concluſion of the campaign. This period of the war, the Duke of York, in a letter, ſpeaks of as peculiarly diſaſtrous; and mentions the Auſtrians more as enemies, than allies or friends; and this, when within thirty miles of the Britiſh army. At Toulon, the conduct of the Auſtrians is ſtill more myſterious; and after theſe trials of our allies, are they not to ſuſpect, that we are to enquire into their faith and conduct. Pruſſia is abandoned by the miniſter and the country; its faith is given up; its object now proves to be the partition of Poland; for this the treaſure of England has been expended: and are we ſure that Auſtria is not directed to the ſame object? Mr Fox here took a view of the States of Germany. The Emperor had, as an independent prince, come to a reſolution for peace. He was ſurely contained in the *concluſum* of the Empire. How then, under ſuch circumſtances, propoſe to raiſe taxes for the continuance of war, when ſuch a reſolve had once been paſſed? Mr Fox added, that the propoſition which the Emperor was ſaid to have made, of bringing 200,000 men into the field for thoſe four millions, and then 100,000 more for two millions in addition, was what the Emperor had not power to effect. The credit of the Emperor, and the advantages of this loan had been highly rated; but the Emperor had tried this credit, and failed. His hereditary dominions, and ſeven and a half per cent. had been rejected in the city. Mr Fox laſtly adverted to the ſituation of this country. The country had been called on by all the powers of the world at war, Spain only excepted, and that call would ſoon come of courſe. Were thoſe vaſt ſums expended on our fleets, in a wiſe and provident ſyſtem of naval defence, the naval power of France would flag. Every power of Europe was clamorous for peace. This propoſition of the Emperor he could not but conſider as a deſperate effort, as the laſt forlorn hope and expectation. On this financial arrangement, he would juſt remark, that if ever he had the happineſs to agree with the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was in this point of finance: that the expences of the preſent ſervice ſhould always be provided for

out

out of the present assessments. By making services and taxes go hand in hand, the nation had always its expences in view; but by this new and desperate course, we do not know but that when we are at the lowest ebb, we shall be still more sunk by the additional burden of 450,000l. Mr Fox concluded with moving an amendment, by leaving out that part of the address which went to grant the money to the Emperor.

After some other members had spoken, the question being loudly called for, the House divided,

For the amendment	58
Against it	173
Majority in favour of the original address	115.

NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE.

6. *Mr Grey* said, that on this subject, which had been so much agitated, nothing new presented for discussion, he wished not to propose any abstract question, but to bring it to one point, to which he wished for an explicit answer. In what consisted the obstacle that rendered it improper or impossible to enter into a negociation at the present time, and with the present government of France? By a fair and explicit answer to this question, it would be clearly and distinctly understood, for what end we were to continue to lavish away the blood and treasure of our countrymen. With this view, he moved a resolution nearly to this purport:—Resolved, That we have no other object in view, in the further prosecution of the war, than to procure a safe and equitable peace, and that we may, as other of the Belligerent Powers have done, acknowledge that there exists a competent power in France to maintain the relations of unity and amity; and therefore every former difficulty being removed, we may proceed to negociate, on just and equitable grounds to both parties, for the termination of a war that must ultimately prove destructive to one of them.

Mr Dundas contended, that the opinion of his Majesty, and of his ministers, was already sufficiently explicit: for it said that there would be no objection to a negociation with any form of government whatsoever, as soon as such a negociation could be instituted on safe and honourable grounds. He next endeavoured to shew, that no time could be more improper than the present for instituting a negociation. We had already a formidable fleet, that would soon be reinforced beyond the example of any former times. We had a numerous and well appointed army; we were to have the co-operation of the most powerful prince of Europe. Could we then think of abandoning the contest, when every view offered us the most rational hopes of success? Mr Dundas, after an able vindication of ministers and their measures, concluded by moving the previous question.

Lord Hood exculpated ministers from any imputation that could fall upon them, from the declarations as made by him. He said, that from the time and nature of the circumstances in which he had been placed at Toulon, it was impossible that ministers could have knowledge of them. He acted, as he hoped he should ever act, for the honour and advantage of his King and country, to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and whatever little praise was bestowed on him, was, no doubt, bestowed on his principles and intention.

Mr Whitebread, *Mr Lambton*, and *Mr Wilberforce*, supported Mr Grey's motion.

A division ensued, when there were,

For the previous question	190
Against it	60
Majority	130.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

17. *Mr Lambton* presented a petition from the inhabitants, &c. of the city of Durham, and its immediate neighbourhood, praying that the hon. House would adopt the most effectual measures, which its wisdom should prescribe, for putting a speedy termination to the present war, which could have no just or rational object in view, but which directly tended to annihilate the principal sources of our national wealth, happiness, and prosperity.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The *Attorney General* said, that a petition had been transmitted to him, which he now held in his hand; a petition, the object and prayer of which went to discountenance and disapprove of the one just now presented by the hon. gentleman; it had annexed to it a numerous and respectable list of signatures, of gentlemen of the first consequence and property in that part of the country, who felt it their duty to reprobate the proceedings of certain individuals, that tended to nothing else than the interruption of the proceedings of Parliament, and the clogging the operations of the executive power.

Mr Lambton animadverted, at great length, and with much warmth, on the purport and wording of the counter petition.

tion. He was well ſatisfied, that if the hon. and learned gentleman had been ſufficiently acquainted with the undue influence exerted, and the ſhameful methods employed to procure ſignatures for the petition he brought up, he would ſurely have ſaid, what the Bar ſaid in the late caſe of Lord Abingdon—"I will have nothing to do with it." He then aſſerted, in proof of what he advanced, that many of the names that appeared on the face of the counter-petition were ſigned by proxy; that many others were enforced by threats from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who intimidated their tradeſmen and tenants, by declaring, that unleſs they came forward to ſign, they ſhould no longer enjoy their cuſtom and protection.

A very long and violent converſation took place, in which many perſonalities were introduced, concerning the propriety of admitting the counter-petition, which ſome contended was informal, from its being ſigned by proxies, others that it could not be objected if theſe ſignatures were effaced, as it had, moreover, a ſufficient number of reſpectable names formally and authentically ſigned to it.

The *Speaker* interfered ſeveral times, and at length ſucceeded in adjuſting the point in diſpute.

The proxies, which were ſeven, were eraſed, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On Mr Grey's preſenting a petition againſt the preſent bill, for manning the navy, Mr Pitt informed the Houſe, that he intended to bring in a new one, freed from the preſent exceptionable clauſes.

19. *Colonel Stanley* preſented a petition, ſigned by 10,820 names, from Mancheſter, praying for a ſpeedy termination of hoſtilities.

General Tarleton preſented a petition to this purpoſe from Liverpool. *Mr Gaſcoigne* preſented a counter-petition from the ſame place, ſigned by the clergy and many gentlemen of that place.

Lord Morpeth brought up a petition from ſeven or eight of the freemen of Carliſle, complaining that their names had been affixed to a petition for peace, without their knowledge or conſent.

Several members, among which was Mr Fox, ſpoke in the ſevereſt terms againſt the ſhameful manner in which names were procured for petitions, and wiſhed that this matter ſhould be ſeriouſly inveſtigated, that the blame and puniſhment ſhould reſt on thoſe who merited them. On a motion of Lord Morpeth, a committee were named to examine the names of the Carliſle petition, of 22d January.

20. Two motions brought forward by *General Tarleton*, which had for their object, that accounts be laid before the Houſe, of the number of effective men in the army of the Duke of York, April 1. 1794; alſo the returns of the killed and wounded. Both were negatived by a great majority.

ARMY.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Secretary at War* moved, that a ſum not exceeding L. 3,063,968 : 10 : 4, be granted to his Majeſty for the extraordinary expences of the land forces, incurred from the 25th December 1793, to 24th December 1794.

Col. Maitland was anxious that a more accurate and ſatisfactory account, than was now before the Houſe, ſhould be produced at a future period, of the enormous ſums expended by our commiſſioners at Toulon, which amounted, he ſaid, to no leſs than three or four hundred thouſand pounds, while our expedition in the Weſt Indies, by which we gained St Lucie, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the greater part of St Domingo, coſt us but L. 189,000. He then animadverted on the conduct of miniſters, reſpecting the French emigrant regiments, and on the preference given them in ſeveral points over our own troops.

Mr Fox went over the ſame ground with Col. Maitland, and cenſured the conduct of miniſters in taking into Britiſh pay the emigrant corps, whom they fed with deluſive hopes of their being reſtored, though they ſaid they were ready to negociate even with a republic, if it appeared to be capable of maintaining the uſual relations of union and amity, and thereby exclude theſe unfortunate people for ever. Mr Fox took the opportunity to obſerve, that he conſidered the long projected expedition to the coaſt of France as highly impolitic; it was productive not only of an immenſe expence, but cramped other ſervices; and not this alone, but the idea of ſuch a ſettled intention in our government, muſt tend to keep up the animoſity in the minds of the French, againſt the people of this country; he therefore diſapproved of it on the ſcore of impolicy as well as expence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that to meet the hon. gentleman's objections fully, would be wandering too much from the preſent queſtion. He would there-

therefore only ſay, that keeping ſuch a force together, though not yet applied to its profeſſed object, was by no means uſeleſs, as it obviouſly anſwered two important points: *firſt*, in affording an aſſiſtance to the allied army on the Continent, and *ſecondly*, while at home, conſtituting a part of the domeſtic defence of the country.

Colonel Maitland obſerved the circumſtance of the charge for barracks; what ſtop he wiſhed to know was to be put to their erection? Was the Houſe to be called on for freſh ſums from year to year? The expence, he underſtood, of thoſe barracks now erected, or in contemplation to be built, would not amount to leſs than 500,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the meaſure was productive of every poſſible good effect, whether the diſcipline, or the health of the troops, were conſidered, and though no leſs material conſideration of relieving the innholders and publicans of the country from a weighty burthen.

The firſt reſolution for the 3,063,968l. was then put and carried.

The Secretary at War then moved a reſolution, to grant the ſum of 427,269l. for the expences of certain Corps of French Emigrants in the ſervice of Great Britain.

Colonel Maitland wiſhed to know the eſtabliſhments of thoſe corps with reſpect to the native troops of Great Britain.

The Secretary at War repeated his former obſervations; they were on the whole not on ſo advantageous a ſituation as the native troops, with the exception, that no arrears of their pay were to be incurred.

The other reſolutions relative to extraordinary expences of the army, deſcribing the details, &c. which were propoſed by the Secretary at War, were ſeverally agreed to by the Committee, without further animadverſion.

A ſum not exceeding 3000l. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, granted to defray the expences of the Board of Agriculture for one year.

THE BUDGET.

2. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, to conſider of a ſupply to his Majeſty.—Mr Hobart in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he ſhould not, in the preſent inſtance, branch out into particulars; but would confine himſelf to a general ſtatement of the ſeveral heads he ſhould propoſe, without entering into any collateral matters, during which, he would claim the indulgence of the committee. The firſt head was, the amount and particulars of the various ſums voted on the eſtimate of the year. *Secondly*, he would propoſe the amount of the unfunded debt, and ſuch other charges as are likely to ariſe out of the ſituation of public affairs. *Thirdly*, he would notice the ways and means, of which the loan would form a conſiderable part, and the nature and condition of which he would fully ſtate in a ſubſequent part of his ſpeech, together with the taxes neceſſary to defray the annual charges ariſing from the loan, and other extraordinary expences. This outline, he ſaid, would compriſe the object which ſtood for conſideration this day. It would be then neceſſary for him to lay before the Committee, the credit, the revenue, the reſources of the country, and the ſtate of its commerce, which enables it to bear the ſevere burden, occaſioned by this juſt and neceſſary war. He would recapitulate the votes and additional ſums granted as a ſupply to his Majeſty.—The firſt ſervice he noticed, was that of the Navy: The Houſe had already voted 100,000 ſeamen, the charge amounted this year to 5,200,000l. There would be a probable encreaſe of 589,000l. which, with one million in conſequence of high bounties, and other matters, the eſtimate of the navy he reckoned at 6,315,000l.—The next general head of ſervice was the Army, the amount of which he ſtated on the day the army eſtimates were voted. He then took notice of the expences of ſtaff officers, the recruiting, half-pay, chelſea, and augmentation of the laſt year, which amounted to 5,341,000l. The militia and fencibles, including contingencies, amounted to 1,687,000l. Under the head of foreign troops, he noticed our ſubſidies and expences, 977,000l. The expences of the French corps, 427,000l. The extraordinaries of the army, 3,063,000l.—The total of the whole, including militia, half-pay, extraordinaries of laſt year, amounted to 11,241,000l.—He next adverted to the Ordnance: The land ſervice, he obſerved, amounted to 1,176,000l. the total of the ordnance to 2,331,000l.—He then mentioned two ſums not yet voted, money due to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, 68,000l.—to the repreſentatives of Richard Oſwald, Eſq; as contractor for foreign troops, 41,000l. This money, he mentioned, remained due ſince the American war; but when the debt is fair, gentlemen could have no objection to the payment

ment of it from the length of time. He next recapitulated the various particulars of the miſcellaneous ſervices, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 257,000l. Under the preſent preſſure of the war, he would not deſiſt from applying the 200,000l. per annum, at the rate of 1 per cent. for liquidating the national debt, agreeably to the former act of parliament. The deficiency of grants he took at 745,000l. and, agreeably to the uſual ſtatement, he took the land and malt at 350,000l. Exchequer bills to be provided for, 6,000,000l. To be provided for in the ways and means, 3,400,000l. For the navy, 6,000,000l. For various expenditures for the army, making 11,000,000l. Ordnance, 2,000,000l. Total to be provided, 27,540,000l. excluſive of exchequer bills for the ſervice of the year. On the 5th of April he ſhould be more explicit, as then the ways and means would be wound up. But he had the ſatisfaction to ſay, that the revenue anſwered the calculation which he had ſtated on a former occaſion. The 500,000l. expected to be paid by the Eaſt India Company, amounted nearly to the whole of the failure of the laſt year. The total, therefore, to be provided was 28,130,000l.—He next adverted to the Ways and Means. The land and malt, he eſtimated at 2,750,000l. He then, on an average of the laſt four years, eſtimated the produce of the permanent revenue at the groſs amount of 13,091,000l. He ſaid, that in the laſt year there was a difference of about 126,000l. occaſioned by the delay of the Oporto fleet, which prevented it coming into the Exchequer, or being made up in the account. There was one important article, of an happy event, which he declined at preſent making any charge for, but would reſerve for a ſeparate diſcuſſion. If any thing were to be paid by the Eaſt India Company, it was to be carried to the conſolidated fund. He next adverted to 3,500,000l, exchequer bills, a loan of eighteen millions, amounting in the whole to 27,145,000l. If the Eaſt India Company did not make good the deficiency this year, it did not follow but that deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by them the next. He, however, was perſuaded, that the 18,000,000l. loan would be amply ſufficient. It was his intention to provide for the unfunded debt that occurred in the year 1794, when the debt of the navy was encreaſed to 3,594,000l. He thought it his duty to adhere to the ſame line of conduct this year that he did the laſt, in providing for the probable exceſs likely to take place now. The terms and conditions which led him to think what the people would agree to, reſpecting the preſent loan of ſix millions to the Emperor, was the neceſſity of active co-operation againſt the common enemy. On the general grounds, he thought that the Emperor's loan might prevent gentlemen from coming forward with the loan for the ſervice of this country; but the terms held out by the Court of Vienna were ſuch as to facilitate the raiſing of the eighteen millions, which would be furniſhed on ſuch grounds as would be deemed ſatisfactory to gentlemen, and ſuch as could not be expected, if the Imperial loan had not taken place. The terms of agreeing to the loan for 100l. were one half in the three per cents, and eight ſhillings and ſixpence in the long annuities. In this loan the ſubſcribers were to get a *bonus* of four ſhillings and ſixpence long annuities in the Emperor's, if the meaſure was agreed to by Parliament, as the propoſition would, at a future day, be laid before them. The loan of laſt year, of 11,000,000l. was raiſed at a premium of 4l. 11s. 2d. per cent. but now he was happy to obſerve, and the houſe muſt feel conſiderable pleaſure, it being a matter of great ſatisfaction, that, in the third year of a great and expenſive war, the reſources of the country were ſuch, as that a loan of eighteen millions could be raiſed, on ſuch advantageous conditions as thoſe he mentioned, which was not more than an advance of four ſhillings per cent.—Independent of the event, a loan taking place with the Emperor, we could not expect the loan on the ſame terms for this country. The price of ſtocks at 3 per cent. at 64 and 3-4ths; the long annuities at 8l. 1s. 6d. being the price of the day; ſo that the actual ſtock ſo given was near 100l. There was alſo a *bonus* amounting to two and a half per cent. on the diſcount; the value of the ſtock given for 100l. exceeding one half per cent. which would make together a *bonus* of near ſeven per cent. ſo that gentlemen would ſee that this was no unreaſonable bargain on the part of the ſubſcribers.—He next noticed the ſtock as it ſtood now, that the *bonus* of the Emperor would be reduced near two per cent. This aroſe from the preſſing views of general policy. It was impoſſible to make better terms on the part of the public. He ſaid, that it was his intention, by additional taxes of one per cent. to reduce the capital of the national debt, created

ſince the war. This ſhould be uſed as a matter of precaution, in which the committee would only interefere, as they had done in the rapid diſcharge of the antecedent debt. In ſtating the ſeveral taxes, he was happy in obſerving, that the weight fell on articles of luxury and not of neceſſity. Some articles, though in ſome degree neceſſary for general ſubſiſtence, yet they were, he was inclined to think, the leaſt ſo of any. The taxes on ſuch articles aroſe immediately out of the war, and were ſuſceptible of great revenue. Every gentleman will grant, that the duty on wines was lowered ſome time ago, and chiefly French wines, owing to the commercial treaty. But there would be no deficiency in the revenue now, nor violation of treaty, when gentlemen conſidered the ſituation of both countries. Since the laſt tax laid on, neither fraud nor adulteration took place, there was no diminution in demand, neither would there be in conſumption, in conſequence of the tax which he would propoſe. He had conſulted with ſome of the trade, who ſaid that 3l. 7s. per ton, would cauſe a riſe of one penny per bottle; that 20l. per ton will lead to an increaſe of 6s. per dozen The conſumption of laſt year he eſtimated at 27 or 28,000 tons. He propoſed therefore a tax of 20l. per ton, which would produce 560,000l. per annum.

Rum and Brandy.—The next tax propoſed was on foreign and home made ſpirits. It was an experiment prudent to be made. He would ſtate the amount of the conſumption the ſame as laſt year, &c. eight-pence a gallon on rum, and the ſame on brandy; on Britiſh ſpirits one penny per gallon, making on the whole 259,000l. On the Scottiſh diſtilleries he would lay a proportionate tax, which he eſtimated at 15,000l. per annum.

Tea.—The next article of taxation he adverted to, was tea, on which, to prevent fraud, an hazardous experiment had been made, viz. the commutation tax, as alſo the ſame on windows, which gentlemen might advance that a commutation had been made, and that as a matter of compact, no future tax could be laid on this commodity. This argument he anticipated, and to this he would reply, that the conſumer had received the benefit of the contract, and reaped the advantage of the bargain. But at all events, it was the duty of Parliament to lay a tax, if required. He would lay a duty of from 7 to 8 per cent. on the old duty, which, with 6½d. per lib. on coffee and cocoa, would amount together to 220,000l.

Inſurance on Ships.—A natural inconvenience in this caſe is, the not being able to eſtimate the amount of the ſhips and cargoes of property inſured. It was of great magnitude and conſequence; and, from the authority of the moſt reſpectable traders and underwriters, to whom he was indebted for his information, he could aſſert, that the ſums inſured amounted annually to 120,000,000l. ſterling. He propoſed a tax of 2s. 6d. on every 100l. inſured, which would amount to the ſum of 130,000l. annually.

Inſurance of Lives.—On theſe he propoſed laying a duty of 10 per cent. in proportion to the premium, which would amount to 30,000l.

Groceries and Waſte Silk.—The next ſort of articles he adverted to were, the different articles of cuſtoms, amounting to 77,000l. On raiſins, lemons, oranges, ſallad oil, and waſte ſilk, a duty of 4 and 5 per cent. which would amount to 186,000l.

Coals.—He then propoſed a duty on the exportation of coals to any parts, except Ireland and our colonies, affording 4s. 7d. per chaldron, in addition to 5 per cent. already taxed, which would amount to 25,000l.

Rock Salt.—He propoſed an additional duty, amounting in the groſs to 77,000l.

Timber.—On deals and fir timber, an additional duty, amounting in the groſs to 110,000l.

Stamp Duties.—On writs, affidavits, indentures, and wills, on the latter 4 per cent. on every one of 1000l. willed; 20l. on 5000l.; 25l. on 10,000l. and ſo on in proportion, which would yield a ſum of 10,000l.

Receipt Tax.—Sixpence advance on every 100l. and ſo on in gradation to 500l. which would produce a tax of 68,000l.

Franking and Hair Powder.—The two next ſubjects of taxation were totally different from each other: The firſt related to the members of the Houſe, viz. franking. It had been agreed, that they ſhould not, at a former period, frank letters, except from the place from whence they were dated; but this regulation was of no effect. He now wiſhed to reſtrain them from franking letters, except when on the ſpot from whence they were ſent; next, to prevent them from ſending and incloſing parcels. This regulation would produce, per annum, a ſum of 40,000l.

Hair Powder.—There could be but few exceptions to this tax, as it would not, he ſaid, apply to the bulk of the people. He hoped that the ſubject would be conſider-

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ed ſeriouſly, though he was aware that it would diſcompoſe the gravity of gentlemen. He would have a regiſter kept of the names of perſons liable to this tax, which would operate as a tax on luxury; as long as vanity was conſidered a luxury. It would alſo operate on ſervants, or rather thoſe who kept carriages; and this was a tax of one guinea per annum per head on every perſon who uſed hair powder. The produce of this tax he eſtimated at 210,000l.

The groſs amount of all theſe taxes, at a rough gueſs, he conceived would be 1,645,000l. He had the ſatisfaction to ſay, that the modes adopted in raiſing loans, are more advantageous towards diſcharging our debts, than in any former wars. If we go beyond the example of former times, he contended, with a view to our proſperity, and the reduction of our national debt, we are not to be ſtartled at the great charges and loans which public credit and confidence enable us to raiſe, thoſe abundant reſources which our people furniſh to maintain a juſt and neceſſary war, protracted to an unexpected length. Now, if, after maintaining the preſent unprecedented ſtruggle for three years, we ſtand on the ſolid baſe of national wealth; if we reſt our hopes on the extent of commerce, which was never ſo great in the brighteſt days and ſun-ſhine of peace; if the exports of our trade exceed what they were in 1792, have we not reaſon to rejoice? The total amount of exports are, he obſerved, about 19,301,000l. now; they were then about 16,301,000l. The exceſs furniſhed him with an happy argument for the continuance of the preſent vigorous meaſures, and an abhorence to the idea of a nominal and inſecure peace. The ſteady, the growing reſources of this country, he contended, are ſuch as to give the greateſt hopes that we ſhall at laſt be able to ſecure to ourſelves national ſecurity, and tranquillity to Europe. This, he ſtated, is our ſituation; our circumſtances, however ſufficiently alarming to rouſe our attention and exertion, are by no means deſperate, as he clearly enough proved. From the prudent uſe of the treaſures of peace and proſperity, we had been able, he obſerved, to ſupport the greateſt ſtruggle ever known, with undiminiſhed ſtrength, with inexhauſted reſources; reſources which, through the ſinews of war, will procure to us the bleſſings of peace; reſources, which muſt at laſt crown our exertions with the uſual ſucceſs and glory of Britain, againſt an inſidious and impious foe. He then, agreeable to form, moved the firſt reſolution, which was put by the Chairman.

RECAPITULATION.

Wine, 20l. per ton, -	L. 500,000
Spirits, Britiſh, - -	108,000
——— Scots, - -	15,000
——— Foreign, - -	136,000
Tea, 7½ per cent. on ſale -	180,000
Coffee and Cocoa, 6½d. per pound,	40,000
Inſurances on ſhips, goods, &c. at 2s. 6d. per cent. - -	130,000
——— on lives, 1-10th of premium,	30,000
Cuſtoms, ſundries, - -	77,000
——— deals and firs, - -	111,000
Stamps, - - -	68,000
Limitation of franking, -	40,000
Licences to wear hair-powder, 1l. 1s. each, - - -	210,000
Total,	L. 1,645,000

Mr Fox ſaid, he expected that the right hon. gentleman would have obtained the loan by competition, but he was diſappointed. The terms, he believed, might be fairly ſtated; and, even from his own account of them, the ſubſcribers can have but little, at leaſt not a competent profit upon the bargain. Their profit was ſtated to be two per cent. but from the preſent price of ſtock, that is completely impoſſible. Three per cents. are now ſelling at 62½, 4 per cents. are at 88, and long annuities at 7l. 13s.; 88l. and 7l. 13s. make only 95l. 13s. to which, if you add 2l. 10s. for the ſhare of the three per cents, it only makes 98l. 3s. and even adding the 4s. of *bonus*, it only gives them 1l. 14s. of profit, which is leſs by 6s. per cent. than the fair allowance, and than what he repreſented to be the amount of their gain.—And no man who ponders attentively the relative ſituation of the country, and the ſubſcribers, will ſay, that becauſe the terms are unfavourable to the latter, they muſt be advantageous to the former. We are told, however, that the ſubſcribers have a *bonus*. But how can he mention this *bonus* without ſtating the terms of the Auſtrian loan, or how can the Houſe judge of the *bonus* without being informed of the conditions of this loan? And yet we are called upon to vote for the Britiſh loan, while at the ſame time we are unacquainted with the *bonus*, which is a contingent of the Imperial loan. At all events, the Auſtrian loan muſt be very diſadvantageous to the Emperor, becauſe we are making his loan the condition of an advantageous loan to our-

ourſelves. It was ſtated as a conſoling circumſtance, that the defalcation of the revenue this year does not amount to 200,000l. and that this defalcation aroſe from the Oporto fleet not arriving. But what is the inference which he drew from this allegation? The revenue of next year will exceed the revenue of the preſent. The argument is ſomewhat curious. It is ſurpriſing that the revenue of this year fell ſo little ſhort of the revenue of laſt year; but there is every reaſon to think, that the revenue of next year will exceed all former precedent. Upon what principle of common ſenſe, or by what rule of logic, he is authoriſed to deduce ſuch a concluſion, he left to himſelf to explain. The right hon. gentleman, at different times, takes a great deal of merit to himſelf from taxes which are inconſiſtent with one another. The tax which he propoſes to levy upon tea, he knows will fall heavy upon the poor, and, contrary to his former opinion, repreſents it as tending to their advantage. The benefits of the Commutation Act, by which the duty was taken off tea and laid upon window-lights, uſed to be one of his favourite topics of declamation. On former occaſions, he was accuſtomed to repreſent the encreaſed revenue derived from the duty on tea, to ariſe, not from the check which was given to illicit trade, but from the conſumption; and now he maintains, the revenue will be increaſed by a tax, that muſt neceſſarily either prove an encouragement to ſmuggling, or leſſen the conſumption; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, the poor are ſtill to be gainers! With reſpect to the duty on wine, if 20l. be impoſed upon each ton, and if the magnitude of the tax does not diminiſh the conſumption, it is ſurely a moſt eligible one. He talks of it only, however, as a temporary tax, as if the debt contracted in this war were not to be permanent. Every tax which is now impoſed ought to be commenſurate to the duration, elſe it is not equal to the exigencies of the revenue. The ſame obſervation applies to the tax upon hair-powder. To attempt to raiſe a permanent revenue from an article of faſhion, is building upon a ſlippery foundation indeed. Has it not been propoſed in this Houſe, to prohibit the manufacture of hair-powder from wheat? and even ſuppoſing the uſe of it is not to be aboliſhed by law, it may be aboliſhed by cuſtom. Twenty or thirty perſons in this metropolis, by a word, or in a moment of caprice, may deprive the revenue of an imaginary acceſſion of 210,000l. The commerce of this country, he knew, and he rejoiced at it, had very much increaſed; but he called upon the Committee to look forward to futurity. Our tonnage by ſea at preſent amounts to 1,400,000l. or 1,500,000l. At a period preceding the concluſion of laſt peace, it amounted to 1,100,000l. He conſidered our commerce as in a moſt perilous ſituation, and ſupported his aſſertion, by an account of the high prices of inſurance.—The hon. gentleman concluded his ſpeech with expreſſing his wiſh for a happy and ſecure peace. In this he heartily joined with him; but it might be proper to conſider how far it is prudent to perſevere in a calamitous, diſaſtrous, and hopeleſs war, with this object in view. This is not the laſt year of oppreſſive taxes, and, after a few more votes ſimilar to that which they were now called upon for, he trembled to think of the ſituation of the country. He had a high opinion of its reſources, but he did not conſider them as exhauſtleſs. Whether it may require one, two, or three, or more years, to ruin them, he would not venture to gueſs. Let the hon. gentleman, ſaid he, now turn his views to peace, and it is poſſible, nay, it is probable, that the country may again be reſtored to its former happineſs and proſperity. But, if the war be perſiſted in, let him remember that there is a term beyond which all the wiſdom and prudence in the world will ſtrive in vain for its recovery. I do not object to the propoſition of this evening; but I think it ſhould have the effect of ſtimulating this Houſe to make every exertion to obtain a ſpeedy, ſafe, and honourable peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he did not conſider himſelf as bound to diſcuſs the terms of the Auſtrian loan on this occaſion; an opportunity would afterwards occur more proper for that diſcuſſion. The hon. gentleman objected, that the terms of the Auſtrian loan are unreaſonable; but ſurely when Auſtria offered them, it would have been fooliſhly diſintereſted in us not to have accepted of them, or to have begged for worſe terms.

The queſtion was then put upon the reſolution, and carried.

SLAVE TRADE.

26. *Mr Wilberforce* roſe to make his promiſed motion for the abolition of the ſlave trade; a ſubject, he ſaid, on which he had already ſo often troubled the Houſe, that he did not wiſh at preſent to detain

detain its attention very long on the general arguments that had been already ſo forcibly voted, but would refer gentlemen as to the great baſis of what he had to advance, to the reſolution already come to by the Houſe, on the 1ſt of May 1792. The reſolutions being read by the clerk, Mr Wilberforce proceeded to take a retroſpective view of the many ſtates thro' which the queſtion had already paſſed before the Houſe, ſince it was firſt ſtarted. Mr Wilberforce declined entering into a detail of the grounds upon which that reſolution was founded, as they were nearly admitted on all ſides, at leaſt the fundamental ones. He, however, expatiated for ſome time, and with great effect, on the tendency of that trade to obſtruct civilization, and increaſe barbarity in a large portion of the habitable globe; to prove which he inſtanced the many wars it had kindled, the depredations it had occaſioned, and the ſettlements it had deſtroyed. He next refuted the arguments that had been drawn from the ſuppoſed unſuſceptibility of civilization in the African character, the contrary of which he eſtabliſhed; and from the inequality between the ſexes, which his opponents adduced as prejudicial to population, the decreaſe of which in the Weſt India Iſlands would prove injurious, and ultimately ruinous to our trade in that quarter. Mr Wilberforce thought himſelf fully juſtified, in calling on the Houſe to adhere to the reſolution they had already come to, the more ſo, as a freſh body of evidence might be brought forward, to drag more clearly into day the baneful effects of this inhuman traffic. The evidence he derived from a report or memorial, drawn up by a gentleman of the Sierra Leone Company; men, he ſaid, of character and integrity, of tender hearts and ſound underſtanding. They evidently proved, that the Africans were leſs barbarous in the interior of the country than in the vicinity of the coaſt, where nothing ſhewed their intercourſe with the Europeans, but the European vices they had been taught to contract. He next adverted to the ſyſtem purſued by the French, to intereſt the feelings, and ſecure the ſupport of the negroes in their cauſe. By a friendly and humane behaviour towards them, he truſted, we ſhould rather endeavour to convert them into friends, which we might eaſily do, by evincing a diſpoſition to treat them like men, rather than render their hatred and reſentment more rancorous and inexhauſtable, by barbarouſly treating them as ſavages, or mere beaſts. Mr Wilberforce concluded a ſpeech, in which he made frequent appeals, equally impreſſive on the underſtanding and the heart, by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the ſlave trade, which bill ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr [illegible] controverted moſt of the points of which Mr Wilberforce endeavoured to reſt the neceſſity of his motion. He contended, that if brought into execution, it would rather encreaſe, than diminiſh the evils he ſo pathetically lamented; and this he laboured to prove from a variety of local conſiderations, and the ruin of our iſlands, which would neceſſarily enſue; for there could be no cultivating them without ſlaves, whoſe condition, though ſo forcibly complained of, was much more comfortable than that of our own labourers. The meaſure he therefore regarded now only as nugatory, and of no practical uſe, but as gratuitouſly injurious to our intereſts, and unacceptable to the negroes themſelves, who triumphed and exulted in nothing more than in ſeeing new cargoes of their countrymen arrive among them.

Mr Whitbread, though ſorry to trouble the Houſe on ſo trite a ſubject, could not but raiſe his voice againſt ſome obſervations he had heard—Mention had been made of the comfortable condition, and melioration of the condition of ſlaves, but this very melioration, he contented, was out of the ſalutary effects of the motion now in debate; it was a motion he would keep alive in that Houſe as long as he continued a member of it, and it ſhould not be permitted to ſleep till the object of it was completely eſtabliſhed. Mr Whitbread next animadverted with much ſeverity on the conduct adopted by the other Houſe, relative to the ſame buſineſs, and continued to ſtigmatize their proceedings as highly ſhameful and diſgraceful.

Mr Fox expreſſed himſelf decidely in favour of the motion, as he could never countenance any propoſal ſhort of a total abolition. It had been urged as improper, that the Houſe ſhould take up the ſubject when it lay regularly with the Lords. The ſubject was before them three years, and in that interval they dedicated fourteen days to its conſideration, namely, ſix days the firſt, five the ſecond, and three days the laſt year. According to this proportion, it was very hard to ſay when their Lordſhips would have

have completely inveſtigated the ſubject. At all events, the interference of that Houſe was not only proper, but neceſſary. With what juſtice, with what conſiſtency, could the Houſe now refuſe to follow up, and carry into effect, its own reſolution of 1792? The only objection was the change of ſituation from peace to war, which may make it dangerous to tamper with the ſituation of the ſlaves. Surely, by meliorating their condition, and treating them with kindneſs and humanity, could not be the means of exciting them to inſurrection and revolt. The hiſtory of human nature told him otherwiſe; ſuch a conduct muſt impreſs them with gratitude and attachment. At all events let it be tried; the beſt way would be to let the Houſe firſt vote the total abolition, and then conſider of the readieſt and beſt means of carrying ſuch vote into effect.

Mr Secretary Dundas obſerved, that in much of what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman he agreed with him, and perhaps differed only as to one point. Three years ago his ſentiments were well known; they were for a gradual abolition, in order to give the planters an opportunity to regulate the internal œconomy of their ſlaves, and to make the neceſſary importations: But a ſerious and important change had ſince taken place. He would appeal to all gentlemen converſant on the ſubject, and would aſk thoſe who had correſpondencies there, if all their letters were not full of ſtating the danger of at all tampering with the ſituation of the ſlaves, or even of agitating ſuch diſcuſſions. Theſe conſiderations muſt certainly be ſufficient to determine him to oppoſe all ſuch diſcuſſions during the continuance of the war. He thought the ſubject were better waved now; at the ſame time he avowed his opinion in favour of the abolition, as ſoon as ever prudence and juſtice would permit, as in a meaſure of the kind he would wiſh to conciliate all parties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he was ſorry totally to diſagree with his right hon. friend in one line of his arguments. His opinion was now the ſame as formerly, that in juſtice, and in true policy, the total abolition ought to be effected as ſpeedily as poſſible. In one point, however, he perfectly coincided with him, namely, on the very tender and vulnerable ſituation of our Weſt India colonies; but as to the cauſe of this, perhaps he differed from him, as he attributed it to proceed, in the principal inſtance, from the non-abolition of the ſlave trade; if it had been aboliſhed three or four years ago, all grounds for thoſe apprehenſions would have been radically done away. The promoters of the abolition by one ſet of its oppoſers were called Fanatics, and by another the favourers of Jacobiniſm—let them continue their unmeaning oratory. Mr Pitt acknowledged that a good cauſe may be puſhed too far by enthuſiaſm, and even into an oppoſite extreme, but ſuch would not deter him from ſupporting what is juſt and politic; and he hoped that Great Britain would in the end aboliſh its ſlave trade, and at the ſame time ſhew, by her example, that ſuch a meaſure was not inconſiſtent with the enjoyment of order, or of rational liberty.

When the Houſe divided, there appeared for the original motion 61
Againſt it 78
Majority ——17.

March 2. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider further a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* having adverted to what he had ſaid on the opening of the budget, relative to the navy and victualling bills, and for funding part of the navy debts, in the five per cents, that was, to allow at the rate of 108l. for every 100l. capital, moved, That proviſion be made for enabling his Majeſty to ſatisfy certain navy bills, &c. outſtanding in September 1793, and that 1,853,000l. be voted for that purpoſe, which was agreed to. He then propoſed that 20,000l. be voted to be employed to repair ſettlements, &c. on the coaſt of Africa, which was agreed to. He then obſerved, that ſome arrears were due to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. It was, he preſumed, unneceſſary for him now to enter into any detail upon this ſubject, and therefore, he moved, "that the ſum of 68,850l. 12s. ½d. be voted to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel for arrears due for ſervices in the late war with America, &c." The vote was then put and carried.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* ſaid, that the next ſubject for the conſideration of the committee, was the balance that was due to the Executors of the late Mr Oſwald. Upon this he muſt obſerve, that the claim had undergone great inveſtigation, and upon it there was a report of the commiſſioners and auditors of public accounts. The balance now was made clear; and therefore he moved, "that the ſum of

41,683l.

41,638l. be allowed to the Executors of Mr Oſwald, &c."

Sir William Pulteney ſaid, he had many years ago read all the papers relative to this buſineſs. He thought Mr Oſwald had been much injured by the Treaſury. He applied to him, and his advice to Mr Oſwald was, to go to law with the Treaſury. The Lords of the Treaſury, perhaps, thought it extraordinary, that a contractor ſhould have a claim on the public, inſtead of being a debtor to the public, and that might be the reaſon why his accounts were not ſooner ſettled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that ſomething of that ſort might have been the reaſon. It was clearly eſtabliſhed that the debt was due. He had not the ſmalleſt objection, that all the papers ſhould be laid before the Houſe, but where there was a balance againſt the public, it was as proper it ſhould be ſettled, as when the balance was in the public favour. —After a few words from *General Smith*, *Mr M. Robinſon*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the vote was put and carried.

IRISH PARLIAMET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 9. on the order of the day being read for going into the committee of ſupply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the produce of the revenues for the preſent year he could ſtate from facts, to be, in the firſt half year, L.930,901
That of the ſecond, from eſtimate taken at the loweſt, - 850,891

Making L.1,781,792
Exceeding that of the laſt year in the ſum of - - 186,507

The war eſtimate which he would propoſe, would be for a ſum of 1,804,391l. being an increaſe from that of laſt year, in the ſum of 442,006l. The plan for augmenting the militia had been reconſidered, and inſtead of adding officers, it was intended to increaſe the number of privates; there were 283 companies of militia in the kingdom, at 100 men to a company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then went into the detail of the ſums advanced to, and to be repaid by England: the general outline was, that out of a floating account of 400,000l advanced for public purpoſes, 300,000l. was or would be repaid; the remainder having been committed to individuals for the recruiting ſervice, would be collected with more difficulty, and meaſures taken to prevent in future the remiſſion of ſuch ſums without ſufficient ſecurity. Upon the whole, the eſtimates to be ſeparately offered for the enſuing year amounted to - - L.2,019,000
To which adding the vote for manning the navy, - 200,000

Made the whole L.2,219,000
The intereſt on the loan would require an addition, the whole amounting to 250,000l. the loan duties were 210,000l.—to anſwer the difference of 40,000l. there was a ſufficient balance in the treaſury. The lottery, laſt year, had produced a very ſmall ſum, only half-a-crown a ticket, there being only one bidder: this he thought worſe than no lottery; but in future, by imitating the practice of England, the ſame chance would be avoided. The ſum neceſſary to borrow, to ſupply the ſurplus of expence, would be 1,638,000l. To borrow this, we muſt have recourſe to Engliſh markets; but, in order to give the Iriſh lender an opportunity, 470,000l. would be negociated in Ireland, and the remaining 1,168,000l. in England. After a ſhort converſation, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer combated ſome oppoſition accounts, the uſual reſolutions were moved and carried, Mr Maſon ordered to report, and the Houſe adjourned.

10. *Mr Grattan* moved, that a ſum not exceeding 20,000l. be granted, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing ſchools or colleges for education, which was agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Feb. 12. Mr Grattan moved for leave to bring in a bill for their further relief, which was granted with only two diſſenting voices.

The Houſe reſolving itſelf into a committe of ways and means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that on this night he ſhould only move the uſual duties, but he would ſtate the additional ones that were to be brought forward, which he ſhould poſtpone moving till Saturday. He ſaid, that from the neceſſity we were under of having a loan, it was neceſſary to provide for the payment of the intereſt of it. The loan would be 1,600,000l. which, at five per cent. made the intereſt amount to 80,000l. The mode he propoſed for the payment of this 80,000l. was by increaſing the duty on tobacco from 6d. a-pound (as it now ſtood) to 9d. formerly it had been a ſhilling a-pound, and at that time it was produc-

tive. It then ſtood at 6d. a-pound cuſtom, and 6d. a-pound exciſe; it was afterwards reduced to 4d. cuſtom, and 2d. exciſe. He now propoſed to raiſe it to 6d. a-pound cuſtom, and 3d. a-pound exciſe, making in the whole 9d. a-pound. He computed, from the average of the laſt four years, which he ſtated to be 4,292,000lb. weight at 3d. a-pound additional, would produce 53,000l. He next ſtated, that from an alteration in the paper duty, ſome increaſe would ariſe, by having the duty paid on the weight imported, as it is in England. The next was a duty on bonds paſſed in the Cuſtom-houſe; the amount of that he could not preciſely aſcertain. He likewiſe ſtated, that a modification of the ſugar duties would be ſomewhat productive.—After a few obſervations from Mr Duquery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the duties on poſtages of letters, which were agreed to. Mr Maſon reported progreſs, after which the Houſe adjourned.

26. An addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant was moved by *Sir Lawrence Parſons*; the purport of the addreſs was "to expreſs the deep regret which the Houſe felt at the report which had been circulated of his Excellency's reſignation, and the earneſt hope which they entertained, that he would not relinquiſh the government until thoſe great meaſures which had originated in his adminiſtration ſhould be completed."

Mr Duquery, the ſeconder of the motion, declared, that the hopes of Ireland were blaſted, and that the people had been moſt foully treated. He inſinuated, that there were perſons in the Britiſh Cabinet who were not friends to Ireland. He aſſerted that the ſolemn compact, which had been entered into, between the Britiſh government and Ireland, had been violated by Mr Pitt. "That man," ſaid Mr Duquery, "has already riſked the exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire. Let us not ſuffer him to endanger the exiſtence of Ireland. If he perſeveres in the line of conduct which he is now purſuing, he *ought to be impeached*."

Mr G. Ponſonby—I requeſt the hon. Baronet will not impute our ſilence to any diſreſpect to him or to the Houſe. There are ſituations ſo delicate, that it is impoſſible to anſwer to ſuch a queſtion without erring—ſuch is ours at preſent: I am bold to ſay, that I do ſhare the confidence of the noble Earl at the head of this country; and I truſt that gentlemen will confeſs I do not diſgrace it; but I cannot anſwer the queſtion. In a very ſhort time I ſhall moſt willingly anſwer any queſtion from the hon. Baronet, or any other man; but I muſt prevail upon him to withdraw his motion, for which no friend to the preſent government can vote; or move the order of the day.

Sir Lawrence withdrew his motion, expreſſing his fears that an adjournment might interfere to prevent its being offered again.

27. The bounty bill and other money bills preſented on the 26th to the Houſe, were read a ſecond time.

Sir Lawrence Parſons roſe to give notice, that he would, in the committees upon theſe bills, move to limit their duration to two months, in order to ſecure to the country the advantages which it was likely, from preſent circumſtances, to loſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer beſought the hon. Baronet not to bring forward ſuch a motion, which, however good his intentions were, would only ſerve to throw a doubt over the confidence which the ſupplies granted already had inſpired in the country.

Sir L. Parſons ſaid it was to give confidence to the country, and not to leſſen it, that he would perſiſt in his intention.

March 2. When the report of the great money bill was brought up, *Sir Lawrence Parſons* moved, that it ſhould be limited to two months. He took a comprehenſive view of the preſent ſituation of Ireland. He aſſerted, that if the Houſe ſuffered itſelf to be the dupe of the Britiſh miniſter, it would be the moſt debaſed and degraded aſſembly that ever legiſlated for any country. Speaking of the conduct of the Britiſh Cabinet to the Catholics, he exclaimed, "if the demon of darkneſs has inſinuated himſelf into the Britiſh Councils, to throw the firebrand of diſcord through this country, he could have adviſed nothing more malignant, nothing more miſchievouſly ſucceſsful, than to raiſe the expectation of the Catholics of Ireland, and then to blaſt them. If the Catholics do not feel hurt at ſuch conduct, they muſt be the baſeſt of mankind; they might have borne the withholding of what they conceived themſelves entitled to, but if they bore to be mocked, without feeling the inſult, they muſt be degraded." Would the miniſter, he ſaid, dare to oppoſe the unanimous wiſh of the people of Ireland? If he did, he muſt be infatuated; for in order to re-

ſiſt

ſiſt it, it would be neceſſary to ſtation half a dozen of dragoons in every man's houſe. After drawing an animated and affecting picture of the diſappointment of the wiſhes and hopes of Ireland, he concluded by making his motion for the limitation of the money bill to two months.

Mr Tighe ſeconded the motion.

Chan. of the Exchequer inſiſted, that the motion tended to diſturb the public mind.

Mr G. Ponſonby denied that any compact exiſted between the government and the people, for any particular objects, under the preſent adminiſtration. He urged the delicacy of Earl Fitzwilliam's ſituation, but did not contradict the reports that had been ſo generally circulated and believed.

Lord Milton was againſt the motion.

On the diviſion, 24 ſupported the motion, and 146 oppoſed it.

3. The *Speaker*, with a great number of the members, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Caſtle, to intimate to his Excellency the reſolution of that Houſe, March 2d, that his Excellency, by his public conduct, merited the thanks of that Houſe, and deſerved the confidence of the country. Being returned, the *Speaker* read his Excellency's anſwer, which was as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

"It gives me infinite ſatisfaction to find that my public conduct, ſince my arrival in this kingdom, has been ſuch as to have merited the thanks of the Houſe of Commons, and to have entitled me to the confidence of the people."

Ordered, that his Excellency's anſwer be entered on the journals of this Houſe.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of Cambon on the State of Finances.

Jan. 21. Cambon, in the name of the committee of finances, made a report on the augmentation of ſalaries of citizens, public functionaries, and on the means of diminiſhing the exiſting maſs of aſſignats. He mentioned the good that the aſſignats did to the republic, in giving it the means to maintain numerous armies, to diſcharge all the creditors of the ſtate, to ſupport the Revolution, and to triumph over coaleſced Europe. The circulating aſſignats amount to nine milliards (9000 millions); out of which one milliard has been employed to liquidate the national debt, anterior to the year 1789. In examining the balance, between the expences paid in times of peace, under the laſt years of the late King, and thoſe made during the Revolution, the difference is only five milliards (5000 millions); and ſuch a difference, appears ſo much leſs ſenſible, that it muſt be remembered, the war that France waged for the liberty of the United States of America coſt 1500 millions. To aſcertain the guarantee of thoſe aſſignats, the republic poſſeſſes national property, which, valued at forty years purchaſe, can produce fifteen milliards: and ſuch a valuation is much under the ſums that the national domains will produce, ſince even before the annihilation of the Maximum, lands and eſtates were bought at the rate of 50, 60, and ſometimes 70 years purchaſe.

Cambon aſſigned the ſudden increaſed price of all the commodities, not ſo much to the maſs of circulating aſſignats, as to the total want of the raw materials, of which the war cauſes a prodigious conſumption, and which cannot be purchaſed from foreigners but at extravagant prices. He proves by the documents of the enemies of France, that ſuch a riſe is equally felt in their countries; the arms employed before the war having been taken off from the manufactures and agriculture, all the commodities muſt of courſe be more ſcarce, and their price increaſed. The dearth of proviſions and merchandize is rather a conſequence of the evils always occaſioned by war, than of the maſs or depreciation of aſſignats, ſince the guarantee of the laſt is grounded upon a mortgage almoſt double in value.

The committee, however, has been ſenſible that it is a matter of national concern to make ſome ſacrifices, to recall and retire part of the territorial money from the circulation. It has deviſed the creation of a lottery, where the citizens, far from having any loſs to apprehend, ſhall be, on the contrary, under the expectation of a conſiderable gain. The following are the outlines of that lottery:—It is to be compoſed of four millions of tickets, of 1000

livres each, divided into four *series*. In order to afford accommodation to all citizens, there will be 400,000 tickets divided into ſhares of 100 livres. The ſhares ſhall bear the number of the ticket. Four months after all the tickets ſhall be ſold, the preſident of the Convention ſhall proceed to the drawing of the tickets. There will be four prizes of 500,000 livres, thirty-ſix of 250,000, and a great number of ſmaller ones †.

22. Johannet made the report announced ſome days before by Mailhe, in the name of the committees of government, on the right of the ſovereign people to chooſe the form of government they pleaſe. After a great deal of metaphyſical reaſoning, and much ſophiſtry, in which the reporter repreſented the difficulty of the thing, he propoſed, and the Convention decreed, That the ſovereignty of the people is unalienable, and that it may adopt whatever form of government it chooſes, except royalty.

27. There was a general uproar in Paris, and in the environs of the hall of the Convention, when the news of the taking of Amſterdam arrived in town; the people ſurrounded the Convention, the members could reach their ſeats but with the greateſt difficulty. Carnot appeared with the original documents and letters, amidſt the loudeſt plaudits. He read a letter of the repreſentatives with the army of the North, dated Amſterdam.—"Treaſures, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, veſſels," they ſay, "all are ours. We cannot compute the advantages of this glorious conqueſt. It gives us in the affairs of Europe a preponderancy, which it is impoſſible to calculate the effects and reſult of. Two of us are to depart to Paris, to give you more ample details and particulars. Every where we have been received with the greateſt fraternity. We have ſent detachments to take poſſeſſion of all the towns and ſtrong places. The Dutch army was reduced to 10,000 men. The States General have already diſpatched orders in conſequence, for not making any longer reſiſtance. The Stadtholder and family have fled, and left us quiet poſſeſſors of the whole."

Richard, from the committee of public ſafety—Our conqueſts follow one another with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The following is a letter from our colleagues:

'*Amſterdam, Jan.* 21.

"The conqueſt of the United Provinces is going on as happily as it commenced. The whole of the three Provinces of Guelders, Utrecht, and Holland, are in poſſeſſion of the republic. Gertruydenberg, Dordrecht, Gorcum, and Oudenſten, capitulated yeſterday. The cold is ſtill exceſſive; but the perſeverance of our armies, in following up their rapid conqueſts, is undiminiſhed. Day and night they brave the weather, make marches of ſeveral leagues upon the ice, roll cannon and ammunition waggons upon the Meuſe, the Waal, and the Leek, and make the frozen ſurfaces of thoſe rivers ſerve as the means of attacking the ramparts that were intended to annihilate them."

28. Clauzel, in the name of the committee of public welfare and general ſafety, aſcended the tribune, to make a report on the new diſturbances riſing in the ſouth of France, and eſpecially at Marſeilles, by the Jacobins in that country. "The terroriſts," he ſaid, "thoſe ſanguinary monſters, who breath for nothing but for blood, do not think themſelves cruſhed at Marſeilles; they have ſeized the moment when the garriſon was embarking for Toulon, to raiſe their heads; they have ſworn to ſpill new blood: they ſaid they had walked in it only up to the ancle, but that they would go up to their knees." The criminal tribunal was ſitting on the trial of the authors of the revolt of the 5th of Vendemaire. The repreſentative of the people, Eſpert, had the weakneſs, or rather the cowardice, to ſuſpend its functions, under the pretence that the accuſed were only deluded men; he has even ſet them at liberty, and ordered that they ſhould apply to him by petition. The Jacobins immediately repaired to the tribunal, and forced it to terminate its ſitting, in the midſt of hiſſes and hootings.

After a warm diſcuſſion, itwas decreed, "That the city of Marſeilles ſhould continue to be in a ſtate of ſiege till further orders," that the criminal tribunal of Marſeilles ſhould be tranſerred to Aix, whither its members ſhall repair immediately, and the repreſentatives Eſpert and Eſcudier be recalled, and replaced by Cadroy, Chambon, and Mariette.

Feb. 8. It was reported, from the committee of general ſafety, that the committee, conſidering that no decree enjoined placing the buſt of Marat in the theatres, ordered it to be removed from ſuch of them as it ſtill remained in; ſhut up two clubs held in the Fauxbourgs Marceau

† It was to this report that Mr Pitt alluded in the debate upon proſecuting the war.

Marceau and Antoine, and arreſted Babœuf, who had been exciting to inſurrection, and offered a Gendarme 30,000 livres to favour his eſcape. The Convention approved of theſe meaſures, and decreed, that the honours of the Pantheon ſhall not be voted to any man, or his buſt put up in the hall of the Convention, or any public place, till ten years after his death.

10. Richard communicated the treaty of peace and amity concluded between the committee of public welfare, in the name of the French republic, and Carletti, envoy extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary, in the name of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. Ordered to be printed, and taken into conſideration on the 13th.

Boiſſy d'Anglas announced, that corn was arrived in great abundance in all the ports of the republic, particularly Marſeilles, and the other ports of the Mediterranean.

14. A debate took place on the queſtion of ſending members of the Convention as commiſſioners to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, three to each. After a good deal of converſation, they agreed to the following preliminary reſolutions:—"That conformably to the inſtruction which ſhall be given to the commiſſioners ſent to the colonies, theſe commiſſioners ſhall be bound to act ſtrictly upon the principles of the conſtitution, according to which it follows, that the colonies are an integral part of the French republic, one indiviſible, and democratic; they can make no change relative to the ſtate of perſons fixed by the law of the 16th Pluvoſe, for the colonies; and they muſt not be themſelves either coloniſts, or have any intereſt, either direct or indirect, in the colonies." Theſe preliminaries being ſettled, they proceeded to a vote on the main queſtion, Whether commiſſioners from the boſom of the Convention ſhould be ſent or not? and the preſident declared that the Ayes had it. The appeal nominal was called for by fifty members; it took place, when there appeared, Ayes 304—Noes 178; ſo that the commiſſioners are to be choſen out of the Aſſembly.

16. A letter was read from the repreſentatives of the French people in Holland, giving an account of the manner in which the people of Holland had begun the important work of their regeneration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Since the French have entered Holland, the governments of the towns have aſſumed that form, by which public affairs are adminiſtered at Paris. Committees of General Safety, Public Welfare, Executive Juſtice, Trade, and Navigation, have been appointed. The requiſitions made, have been, in general, readily complied with. The French troops obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline, and ſeem, in a great degree, to have gained the good will of the people throughout the Provinces. The commanders have iſſued an order, forbidding them to ſell to the French troops, wine, brandy, or any other ſpirituous liquors.

Reinforcements ſent by the French to their Italian armies, have arrived at Nice. A great mortality hath for ſome time prevailed amongſt them; and hath raged alſo with great violence in their armies in Biſcay, and others parts of Spain.—In Italy the greateſt exertions pervades the Imperial States for commencing the campaign with vigour.

The following particulars regarding the French fleet, are tranſlated from a letter from Breſt, dated the end of December:—"Three weeks ago the naval armament had orders to put to ſea. Eight ſhips, viz. one of 80 guns, and ſeven of 74, were victualled for ſix months; the remainder were only victualled for two months. The fleet was compoſed of 65 ſhips of war, of which 36 were of the line, 15 frigates, and 14 ſloops or cutters. The repreſentatives Faure and Trehouard were on board the admiral's ſhip. The wind being fair for two days, the fleet ſet ſail; but a very ſmall part of it was out of the harbour, when the wind became contrary, and it was obliged to put back. Some days after the ſame contrariety was experienced. On the 24th of December, we had ſo violent and ſo ſudden a hurrican from the north-eaſt, that the cables of many veſſels gave way; others drove on their anchors, and fell aboard of one another, but without very material damages. The three decker, the Republicain of 110 guns, having at once ſnapped her cables, was driven on the rocks of the Goulet, with her ſtern on. In that ſituation her guns were thrown overboard; and from eleven o'clock at night, till four in the morning, when the boats came from the harbour to her aſſiſtance, the crew, which conſiſted of 1200 men, were crowded upon the ſtern, in the tops, on the yards and maſts. The boats ſucceeded in ſaving all the crew, 80 men excepted; but that fine veſſel was totally loſt. The captain and officers, whoſe inexperience

inexperience was the occaſion of the diſaſter, have been ſent to the caſtle, to undergo their trial by a naval court-martial. The ſame gale of wind was productive of great damage in Cherbourg harbour to many trading veſſels. Fifteen were caſt on ſhore, and two ſunk, with men and cargoes. A great quantity of wrecks covered the coaſt."

The ſubſequent damage and loſs of the grand fleet in their cruize, before they finally returned into port, from the various accounts received, appears to have been very great; four or five of their largeſt veſſels having foundered at ſea, or been wrecked on the coaſt. They appear to have been very badly navigated, and their crews to have been compoſed of a very inferior proportion of real ſeamen. Accounts from the coaſt of Breſt, and alſo from the interior of that part of the country, ſtate the great ſcarcity, and enormous price of all ſorts of proviſions. The accounts received from the Britiſh priſoners are moſt afflicting: the treatment they experience is rigorous and diſgraceful. An officer of the Alexander, in a letter from Breſt Caſtle, dated February 2, ſtates the following facts: "A great many more priſoners came in here two days ago. There are upwards of 7000 priſoners in the ſmall ſpace of one houſe, thirty-five yards long and eight broad: and all our range, within the walls to walk in, are thirty yards by ten over the ſhoes in mire. Some officers of the Daphne, with their Captain, came in with the laſt mentioned priſoners; and as they look on the cook boy to be as good as the Captain, they are all treated alike.—Our allowance is bread and herrings four times a week; 2 ounces of ſalt beef, and about 2 ounces of freſh beef ſome days.—They allow the officers one pint of wine a-day, if they behave well. We are all in health, but God knows what will become of us, if we ſtay here the ſummer, ſo thick together. We have been fortunate enough to meet an honeſt American Captain, who advanced us ten guineas a piece for our notes; otherwiſe we ſhould have ſtarved; for every thing is very dear, and we are not allowed to go out. Sometimes they run away with our money, and bring us nothing back for it. For my part, I have loſt *all*—bed, bedding, clothes, &c. and it has been very cold weather, ſo that we have been almoſt ſtarved."

In the Pruſſian part of Weſtphalia, an ordinance has been lately publiſhed, which enjoins to all the French emigrants, within a ſhort time, to evacuate the dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty. This rigorous edict may perhaps be iſſued on account of the conſiderable corps of Pruſſian troops deſtined for theſe provinces.

The King of Spain hath publiſhed a decree concerning the new taxes neceſſary to be raiſed for carrying on the war. He informs his ſubjects, that in conſequence of the repreſentations made to his Holineſs the Pope concerning the urgency of public affairs, he had granted a diſpenſation for the taxing of the four military orders, and the religious order of St John; but which ſhall ceaſe two years after the expiration of the war.

The completion of the French ſyſtem is going forward in Holland, as appears from what was paſſing at the Hague on February 18th: "The aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the people is completing. Deputies from the towns in which the revolution is effected, are daily arriving. On the 16th the Stadtholderate was ſolemnly aboliſhed for ever. A deputation will this day communicate this national decree to the repreſentatives of the French people, and at the ſame time propoſe an alliance between the two republics. The juſt eagerneſs to conſummate this act of of alliance appears to be approved of by the moſt enlightened patriots. The miniſters of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, America, Baden, Mecklenburg, the Hanſeatic towns, &c. have had a conference with the Preſident of the States. On this head, the patriots who planned the revolution, which the French armies enabled them to carry into effect, aſked ſeveral queſtions. "Is it the occaſion they have for us? Is it their deſire to obſerve us more cloſely? Is it their confidence that nothing will be durable? Which of theſe reaſons obtains for the regenerated United Provinces, a condeſcenſion which the French Republic was far from obtaining even from ſome of thoſe very powers."

It appears, that the committee of public ſafety at Paris, have mitigated, in a conſiderable degree, the requiſitions ordered in Belgium. The maximum law is ſuppreſſed in all the conquered countries.

From the interior of France, the chief accounts which for ſome time paſt have been received, relate to the ſcarcity, and, according to ſome relations, to the almoſt total want of proviſions, to the enmity betwixt the party of the Moderates, who are now in power, and the ſtrong remnant of the Mountain, Jacobin party, who have been driven from it. Admitting for

the exaggeration from party ſpirit, the large requiſitions for the armies renders the firſt probably true, to a certain extent: It is no leſs certain, that the partizans of Robeſpierre, the ſupporters of the ſyſtem of terror, are but too numerous in many provinces throughout that country.

The rulers in France have officially announced the termination of the war in La Vendee, and the return of peace and fraternal union among the parties of loyaliſts and republicans in that quarter.

From Conſtance, in Switzerland, there is advice, that ſince the party of moderates have gained a decided ſuperiority in France, thouſands of emigrants have returned into that country, and, without the leaſt trouble, have been reinſtated in their eſtates. Out of one hundred and fifty Lyoneſe families, that fought ſhelter in this place, no more than ten remain here; all the others are gone back to Lyons and its vicinity. All the widows of thoſe who were ſhot, guillotined, or otherwiſe periſhed in that town, recover their rights and properties, without being obliged to prove the non-emigration of their ſons. Some members of the Convention propoſed the full reſtoration of the eſtates of the unfortunate victims of that town to their families; but this act of juſtice has not received the ſanction of the Convention.

The Britiſh army have conducted their retreat, amidſt manifold hardſhips, with a patience and firmneſs, which reflects no leſs honour on the officers and men, than their uniform conduct in the field of battle. Nothing ſeems to have been omitted for the deſtruction of the ſtores left behind, the removing of the ſick, and the accommodation of the troops. The progreſs of their route from Deventer, Jan. 27th, is detailed by General Harcourt, in his letter to the Duke of York, *ſee Lond. Gazette, page* 180.

March 10. Diſpatches concerning the further retreat of the Britiſh army were received from Gen. Harcourt. Oſnaburgh was then the head-quarters. *See Lond. Gaz. p.* 180.

The States of Corſica were to reſume their Aſſembly and deliberations in March. Sir Gilbert Elliot is indefatigable in gaining the affections of the inhabitants, and in attaching them to the Engliſh government.

POLAND.

The Empreſs hath at length unfolded her deſigns towards Poland. An official note was delivered to the miniſters of all the Foreign Courts at Warſaw, intimating to them, that if they thought proper to continue their reſidence in that city, their perſons ſhould be protected; but that they no longer could be conſidered as poſſeſſing any public functions, *ſince Poland no longer exiſted as a ſeparate ſtate*. Then follows an intimation, that the people of Poland, debauched from the true principles upon which alone all true government ſubſiſts, having ſuffered themſelves to be led away by doctrines as ſubverſive of all internal order, as dangerous to the ſecurity of neighbouring ſtates, and hoſtile to the friendly alliance which had ſo long happily ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and Poland; ſhe, in conjunction with her allies, thought it neceſſary *for the true happineſs of Poland*, and for their own ſecurity, to interfere and put a ſtop to the progreſs of this lawleſs ſpirit; that in conſequence, the *protection* of the people devolved upon her *ad interim;* until the new form of government ſhould be ſettled according to the ancient laws of the kingdom. It concludes with aſſuring the miniſters, for the information of their reſpective Courts, that, in all the ſteps that ſhe hath taken, ſhe has been actuated only by the love of clemency, and her well-known deſire of *maintaining the neceſſary relations of peace and amity, that ought to ſubſiſt among independent ſtates.*

So apparently ends, certainly for the preſent, the attempt at *reformation* in Poland—An attempt, which, ſanctioned by the conſent, and promoted by the virtue of the King and nobles, ſeemed, from many of its features, to promiſe no leſs happineſs than liberty to the Poliſh nation.

A very heavy impoſt has been laid upon Warſaw by the Ruſſians; but, upon remonſtrances from the citizens, it has been reduced to 100 ducats per day, for forty days duration, incluſive of the maintenance of the Ruſſian garriſon. By order of the Ruſſian General, a liſt of all the names of perſons hung and executed in effigy, during the late diſturbance, has been made out. Several inſtitutions, formed during that period, are aboliſhed; and, beſides the Ruſſian troops, ſeven battalions of infantry, and ſome detachments of horſe, have entered Warſaw. A report is current, that a magnificent palace is preparing for the King at Peterſburgh. Koſciuſko is made a ſtate priſoner in the caſtle at Peterſburgh. The apprehenſion of perſons concerned in the late diſturbance is ſtill continued.

The

The following letter was written by the King of Poland, on leaving Warſaw, to the Britiſh Envoy, S. Gardiner, Eſq;

Grodno, Jan. 26.

"THE part you have acted near my perſon, which is verging towards the grave, and no hope being left me of ever ſeeing you again, there remains for me at leaſt one important concern, from the very bottom of my ſoul, to bid you eternal farewel. To the laſt moment of my life, I ſhall bear you in my heart; and, I hope, we ſhall meet again in a place where honeſt minds and righteous ſouls ſhall be united for ever. All that belongs to the *etiquette* of Court has been ſo much deranged by my unhappy fate, that probably neither I nor you will be able to obſerve its uſual forms. But my heart ſhall ever remain true. I love and revere your King, and your nation. You will be ſo good as to inform them of it. Ever ſhall it remain a certain truth, that I wiſh you to preſerve your affection for your friend. Unable to converſe with you myſelf, my *picture* muſt ſupply its place."

To which Mr Gardiner returned the following anſwer:

SIRE, The letter which your Majeſty did me the honour to write to me on the 26th inſt. from Grodno, and which I received yeſterday, has moved me, even to tears; and I ſtill feel the inward ſenſations it has cauſed, and which it is impoſſible for me to utter. I return your Majeſty infinite thanks for the preſent you have ſent me. Sire, I ſet a double value upon it; becauſe, on the one hand, it comes from your Majeſty's own hand; and, on the other, becauſe it ſo much reſembles you. However, Sire, I did not need any thing to recall you to my memory.

"The image of your Majeſty, the excellence of your character, your particular kindneſs to me, and your misfortunes, Sire, are ſo deeply engraved in my heart, that they will never be effaced from it. I wiſh that juſt Heaven may, in future, give your Majeſty a deſtiny worthy of your virtues, and that it may re-eſtabliſh in your mind the tranquillity which is neceſſary after ſo many ſtorms! My prayers, Sire, are always for the welfare of your Majeſty; and I humbly entreat you to think now and then of a perſon, who will always preſerve the ſentiments of the moſt profound reverence, and the moſt perfect eſteem towards you.

"May it moreover pleaſe you, Sire, to accept of the aſſurance of the real attachment, with which I have the honour to be, Sire,

Your Majeſty's, &c. GARDINER."

WEST INDIES.

The inſurgents in St Domingo ſtill appear to be both numerous and deſperate; their attacks, though not always ſucceſsful, are juſtly alarming, as appears from the diſpatches of Sir Adam Williamſon, from Jamaica. *See Gazette, p.* 197.

EAST INDIES.

The following are the particulars with which we have been favoured, relative to the action between the detachment under Colonel Prendergaſt and the Rajah Vizeram Rauze:

Sherrypoolſherry, July 14. 1794.

"In my laſt I acquainted you, that a negociation had taken place, which promiſed to ſecure theſe diſtricts from the ravages of the refractory Rajahs, and of Anna Mouta, the Moplar chief; but hardly was every apparent diſpute ſettled, and they put in quiet poſſeſſion of their houſes and eſtates, than freſh and inconſiſtent demands were made, altogether incompatible with the Company's intereſt: theſe being refuſed, an attack was inſtantly meditated againſt a poſt ſituated between Tannore and Poyhoa, then occupied by a ſmall detachment from our grenadier battalion. They choſe the dead of the night for the execution of this deſign; and it ſo far ſucceeded, that the Havildar commanding the poſt, and two ſepoys were killed; many others were ſeverely wounded, one of whom died the next day of his wounds. The aſſailants were ſo numerous, that the whole muſt have fallen a ſacrifice, had not the vicinity of our force, ſtationed at Tannore, created ſome uneaſineſs about their own ſafety. The enemy did not retire without the reward due to their temerity; and to the praiſe of the ſepoys be it ſaid, they remained firm at their poſt, and although attacked by diſproportionate numbers, completely baffled every attempt of the Rajah's troops to carry it. This breach of faith has again occaſioned the military to be put in motion. Major Murray having obtained intelligence of the Rajah's ſituation, marched with the 2d grenadier battalion, and was joined by a detachment from the 7th. Our troops aſſembled at, and ſurrounded the bottom of the hill, where the Rajah was ſaid to have taken poſt; but he had got information of our approach, and effected his eſcape to the Jungles, where he may remain in perfect ſafety, and render abortive all our efforts to annoy him. The only hope left of getting poſſeſſion of his perſon, is by lulling him into ſecurity, and taking him by ſurpriſe."

Auguſt 11. The Rajah was in conſiderable force, not leſs than 18,000 or 20,000 men, at Boney, about ſeven miles from Bimlipatam, when the Colonel moved from

from thence on the 7th inſt. He ſummoned the Rajah to accede to terms; but after ſome time ſpent in fruitleſs negociations, on the morning of the 10th, he advanced from his camp, above three miles diſtant, hoping to effect by his approach, what negociation failed in. The Rajah's people were drawn up on high, along a bank. They ſtood firm, and no fire opened till within piſtol ſhot. The firſt was from the enemy, who ſuſtained the action gallantly for three quarters of an hour. They were at laſt thrown into confuſion, by the rounds of grape that were poured in, and the file-firing that was well kept up; and were purſued through the village, with much ſlaughter and plunder. Vizeram had himſelf received ſeveral wounds, and was found dead in his Palankeen; round which his near relations and principal people, had fought and died with faithful bravery. Their loſs muſt have been conſiderable. On our part, the 20th battalion ſeems to have ſuffered moſt in ſome of the native officers, and about twenty or thirty ſepoys: In all, perhaps, the loſs may amount to fifty or ſixty. Only two European officers wounded, Lieutenants Hazlewood and Marſhall, ſlightly.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Horſe-Guards, Feb. 28.

A letter from Major Gen. Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. dated Jamaica, Dec. 20, 1794, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I HAVE the honour to incloſe the copy of a letter to Brigadier Gen. Horneck, from Capt. Grant, of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Brigands, of at leaſt 2000 men. The garriſon conſiſted of not more than 120 men. Captain Grant and his two Lieutenants, Lieut. Clunes, of the Royals, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 22d regt. merit every attention that can be ſhewn them. They were all three ſeverely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the poſt. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Capt. M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite ſervice. I had ſtationed armed veſſels off Bizzeton and Tiberoon, and they have contributed eſſentially to the preſervation of theſe poſts.

(Here follows Capt. Grant's letter, which contains little more than the above.)

Return of killed and wounded at Fort Bizzeton, Dec. 5. 1794.

Total. *Killed*—1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file. *Wounded*—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Flank corps 13th grenadiers—Captain Grant. 22d light infantry—Lieut. Hamilton. 1ſt battalion of Royals—Lieutenant Clunes.

Horſe-Guards, March 21.

A letter from Major Gen. Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I AM concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiberoon. I incloſe a copy of Lieut. Bradeford's letter, who commanded. I have every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of the garriſon: Their ſituation was ſuch, that they could not poſſibly do more.

M. Du Pleſſis, the Lieut Col. and two other officers of the South Legion, were killed. M. Du Pleſſis is a very great loſs to the ſervice.

Lieut. Baſkerville of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only Britiſh officer who loſt his life on this occaſion.

Lieut. Bradford's letter mentions, that that the troops under his command, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy from Aux Cayes, with three armed veſſels. Their attention, at firſt, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour with much ſpirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, at length pierced the King Grey ſo frequently, that ſhe lowered ſo many feet in the water as to render her battery uſeleſs, and a red hot ſhot taking the magazine, ſhe blew up.

They then turned their fire on our lower battery, and very ſoon diſmounted 2 eighteen pounders, the other being burſt.

Finding it ſilenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorouſly than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy muſketry. They killed and wounded upwards of an 100 men, every ſhell latterly falling inſide the fort, all our cannoneers being diſabled.

A ſhell falling in the ditch where we

had placed ſome of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the draw-bridge, and flew towards the Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the caſe admitted of; and forcing an ambuſcade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourſelves under the command of Lieut. Col. Handfield, at Jeremie.

We evacuated the fort the 29th Dec. about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The number of the enemy was ſuppoſed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery.

Horſe-Guards, Feb. 28.

A diſpatch, dated Rheine, Feb. 11, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the Duke of York from Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I had the honour to inform your Royal Highneſs, in a letter dated Jan. 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments, behind the Yſſel. The froſt having precluded all communication with England ſince that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have ſince taken place, and it is only within theſe two or three days that the thaw again offers a proſpect of its being open.

In conſequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in purſuance of Gen. Wallmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the reſt of the cantonments on the Yſſel, leaving Lieutenant Gen. Abercromby with the Guards and Col. Strutt's brigade, the advanced poſts ſtill remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the neceſſary ſteps for the removal of the ſick, ſtores, and proviſions, and for the deſtruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieut. Gen. Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to ſay, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by thoſe of Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occaſions, have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice, the number of ſick left at Deventer, Zwell, and Zutphen, did not exceed ſix hundred, moſt of whoſe caſes would not admit of removal; Major M'Murdo, with a captain, two ſubalterns, and the neceſſary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greateſt part of the ſtores and proviſions were removed or deſtroyed. The ammunition which had been brought from Arnheim to Doeſburg, has likewiſe, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The firſt column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenſaal. On the 30th, they arrived at or near Bentheim. General Coates' brigade had marched ſome days ſooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenſaal on the 30th and 31ſt, and the advanced poſts were withdrawn to this ſide of Deventer, and poſted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am ſorry to add, that the troops on their march ſuffered conſiderably, not only from the badneſs of the roads, and the inclemency of the weather, but likewiſe from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

Horſe-Guards, March 10.

A diſpatch, dated Oſnabruck, Feb. 28. of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the D. of York, from the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I loſe no time in acquainting your Royal Highneſs, that, on the 24th inſt. the enemy advanced in force upon the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieut. Col. Strutt, and occupied by the loyal emigrants, and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. Theſe troops, after the moſt gallant reſiſtance, were forced, with the loſs of about one hundred killed and wounded, to fall back upon Northorn, and the French occupied thoſe two poſts in ſome force. They alſo ſurpriſed a ſmall picquet of Salm and Hompeſch huſſars in Oldenſaal, which they occupied, but were repulſed, when advancing on this ſide of that place.—Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the poſts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This meaſure was, however, rendered unneceſſary, by the retreat of the French, who left all thoſe poſts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieut. Col. Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The laſt reports we have received ſtate, that the enemy are precipitately marching

ing their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen, towards Zwall, and that they have even evacuated Covoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place.

It would be unjuſt in the extreme, not to mention the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal emigrants:—they have ſhown it in every inſtance, and particularly in this laſt, in which, I am ſorry to ſay, they have had four officers, and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Mardo, and the other officers left with the ſick, have been ſent back, and, I am happy to add, that from their reports, our ſick meet with the beſt treatment poſſible from the French.

Horſe-Guards, March 10.

A diſpatch, dated Embden, March 1, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the D. of York, from Major Gen. A. Gordon, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieut. Gen. Harcourt cannot avail himſelf, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highneſs, that the fore-poſts, under the command of Major Gen. Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtange to Neicoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with ſome loſs, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his Lordſhip, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, conſiſting of Major Gen. David Dundas' brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with ſome detachments of foreign troops, and intended re-croſſing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I alſo underſtand, that the fore-poſts of the left wing were drove in ſome days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

Admiralty-Office, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Warren, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip La Pomone, to Mr Stephens, dated Cawſand Bay, March 2.

SIR, I beg you will inform their Lordſhips, that, in purſuance of their orders, I put to ſea on the 12th of February laſt, with his Majeſty's ſhips La Pomone, Galatea, Anſon, Artois, and Duke of York lugger. The weather becoming thick, with freſh breezes, and a heavy ſea, on the 14th the Anſon carried away her main top-maſt, which obliged me to heave to; and, owing to her damages, I was under the neceſſity of bearing down the two following days, as ſhe had drifted conſiderably to leeward; and being unable to repair her defects at ſea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fallen in with three ſail of the enemy's tranſports, part of a convoy bound from Breſt, I hauled the wind, and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21ſt, the light-houſe on Iſle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I diſcovered a frigate and twenty ſail of veſſels under convoy, cloſe in with the ſhore, many of them under American, Daniſh, and Swediſh colours. I purſued them half way up the Pertuis D'Antioche, in ſight of the Iſle of Aix; but the tide of flood ſetting ſtrong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and deſtroyed the veſſels in the incloſed liſt. I underſtand the frigate was La Neriade, of 36 guns, twelve-pounders, with tranſports and other veſſels for wine and ſtores, to Rochfort and Bourdeaux, on account of the Convention, for their fleet. On the 26th, the Iſle of Groa bearing eaſt ſix leagues, I gave chace to ſix ſail of veſſels, in the N. W. At nine A. M. captured the conventional ſchooner La Curieuſe, of ten guns, with five others. They were bound to Nantz from Breſt, with cloathing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occaſion.

I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and ſhall uſe every diſpatch in completing the ſhips for ſervice. I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

[Follows a liſt of tranſports and veſſels captured and ſent to England by the ſquadron, conſiſting of nine.—And 11 burnt and deſtroyed.]

Extract of a letter from Captain George Burlton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, to Mr Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 4.

At nine o'clock in the evening of the inſt. Uſhant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I ſaw a ſail coming down upon upon me, which I ſoon perceived to be an armed veſſel, and gave her chace. At twelve o'clock we took poſſeſſion of her; ſhe proves to be the L'Eſpion, of 18 ſix pounders, and 140 men, five days from Breſt on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majeſty's ſloops of war.

I think ſhe is a very deſirable veſſel for the ſame purpoſe, as ſhe ſails well. As I have many priſoners on board, I hope their Lordſhips will approve of my coming into the neareſt port to land them. With their permiſſion, I ſhall leave her for the inſpection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURLTON.

Admiralty-Office, March 17.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Burlton, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, to Mr Nepean, dated the 13th inſt. Uſhant South, half weſt, 13 leagues.

SIR, I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, at half an hour paſt ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Tourterille, of 30 guns and 250 men to action; and, at half paſt one o'clock, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſurrender to his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, under my command. Our loſs is very trifling for ſo long an action, only two men wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

THE Sardinian Ambaſſador to the States General of Holland, having thought it prudent not to remain at the Hague, had fled from that place and had arrived at Embden, with an intention of getting a paſſage to England, but, in coming acroſs the ice to get to the veſſel, it broke under him, and he was drowned. Two or three other perſons ſhared a ſimilar fate.

A dreadful conflagration happened at Bergen in Norway, on the 20th January. The fire laſted eight hours, by which, beſides a great number of ſtore-houſes, upwards of ſixty private houſes fell a prey to the flames. The damage is calculated to amount to, at leaſt, 60,000 rix dollars. The fire would have cauſed more conſiderable deſtruction, had it not been for the zeal of the commander of the French frigates in that port, who diſpatched ſix hundred ſailors from his ſquadron to the aſſiſtance of the town, and who were active in extinguiſhing the fire. They were next day offered preſents of money, wine, and proviſions, from the inhabitants; they accepted of the latter, but refuſed money, which they deſired to be diſtributed among the unfortunate citizens who ſuffered by the conflagration.

Feb. 9. His Majeſty iſſued an order to the commanders of ſhips of war, to bring into our ports, to be detained proviſionally, all Dutch ſhips, and ſhips of whatever country bound to any port in Holland with naval ſtores.

The terms upon which government has purchaſed the Eaſt India ſhips, are a reimburſement of what they actually coſt, with intereſt of the money.

By the thaw which happened about the middle of February, the moſt ſerious damages were ſuſtained by thoſe who lived on the banks of almoſt all the rivers in England: many cattle were drowned; and not a few perſons loſt their lives. In particular, the waters of the Severn, from the melting of the ſnow on the Welch mountains, roſe to an alarming height; many bridges were broken down, and all communication interrupted for ſome time. A ſimilar deſtruction is not in the remembrance of the oldeſt perſon.

By the report of the Committee of Agriculture, it appears that the total amount of waſte lands is as follows:

In England,	6,259,470
Wales, -	1,629,307
Scotland,	14,218,224
Total,	22,107,001 acres.

The whole iſland is ſuppoſed to contain only about fifty thouſand acres. By the calculations of the Committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waſte lands would yield to the nation an income of above twenty millions a-year!

Government has ordered ſeveral new ſhips to be built with fir-timber; three 32 gun frigates are now laying down at Deptford, according to that ſyſtem; their tonnage will exceed that of the old claſs of frigates of a ſimilar rate, by 100 tons, and they are to be 15 feet longer.

Circular letters have been iſſued from the War-office, revoking all the beating orders hitherto iſſued. Government is determined to ſtop the practice of crimping; and accordingly, the enliſting ſervice will be in the hands of thoſe only who are properly qualified.

Orders have been ſent from the Secretary of State's Office to the Compter and Newgate, ordering Mr Gerald and Major Semple to make ready for their departure in a veſſel about to ſail for Botany Bay.

In the year 1735, returns were made to the Iriſh Parliament, by the Biſhops, of the number of Catholics in each dioceſe, from which a pamphlet was lately publiſhed

liſhed in Dublin. From this account, which muſt be allowed to be the beſt light thrown upon the ſubject, the Catholics are, to the Proteſtants, upon an average of the whole kingdom, as three to two, or three-fifths of the population. From returns of the number of perſons in 1790 paying hearth money, from which no cottage was then exempted, the population of Ireland was ſuppoſed to be about three millions and a half, with a reaſonable approximation to truth. More converts have been made ſince the relaxations of the Popery laws, the uſual conſequence of toleration: hence the above eſtimate may be ſuppoſed to be ſtill nearer the truth now than in 1735.

A detachment of the 12th regiment of light dragoons arrived at Taviſtock, Devonſhire, lately from Rome, where they did duty at the palace of the Pope, who conſecrated both the ſtandards and the horſes, and had caſt for them medals with the following legend: *Rome ſaved by Britiſh cannon.*

A ſubſcription was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, for the ſole purpoſe of redeeming working tools, cloaths, and other neceſſaries pledged by the neceſſitous poor during the late inclement ſeaſon chiefly in the eaſtern parts of this city.

March 6. Commodore Payne, with his convoy, diſpatched for bringing over the Princeſs of Wales, arrived at Cruxhaven on the Elbe. He found the ice in conſiderable quantity. The roads in Germany were ſaid alſo to have been much broke up from the ſtorm.

— Richard Brothers, whoſe prophecies have lately made ſo much noiſe, was taken into cuſtody yeſterday morning at his lodgings in Paddington-ſtreet, under virtue of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, grounded on the 15th of Elizabeth, wherein he ſtands charged with unlawfully, maliciouſly, and wickedly writing, printing, and publiſhing, various fanatical prophecies, with intent to create diſſenſions and other diſturbances within this realm, and other of the King's dominions, contrary to the ſtatute, &c. Meſſ. Higgins and Roſs, two of the Secretary of State's Meſſengers, with Rivet, and another of the Bow-ſtreet officers, were the perſons who put the warrant in execution. On informing Brothers of their buſineſs, he inſiſted on ſeeing their authority, which being ſhewn, he deſired them to make his compliments to the Duke of Portland, and inform his Grace that he certainly ſhould not wait on him; nor was it without ſome force that they could get poſſeſſion of his papers; when he got to the ſtreet door, being at laſt convinced he muſt ſubmit, he declared he would not go into the coach unleſs obliged, as then his prophecy would be fulfilled, and when ſeated in the coach, he exclaimed with great energy, "now my propheey is fulfilled;" after which he was ſilent and ſubmiſſive. He was conveyed to the Secretary of State's Office, but did not undergo any examination, the preſence of the Lord Chancellor being thought neceſſary.—On inſpection by phyſicians, he is declared a lunatic.

The Dutch Commiſſioners lately ſent over to this country, had orders from the States General to execute their miſſion in concert with Baron Nagel, Ambaſſador to our Court, not from the Stadtholder, but from the States General. Baron Nagel told them that he had ſent his reſignation to the States General, and conſequently could not interfere in the affairs of the United Provinces. The Commiſſioners wrote to Lord Grenville, that they were ſent by the States General to treat of matters of great importance to the two countries. Lord Grenville, to avoid treating directly with a government which our Cabinet, perhaps, will not acknowledge, ſent Mr Burgeſs to learn the object of their miſſion. The Commiſſioners ſaid, they came to demand that the embargo on Dutch ſhipping might be taken off, and to propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a regular communication between the two countries. Mr Burgeſs aſſured them that they ſhould have an early anſwer. An anſwer we underſtand has been given, viz. that our miniſters refuſe entering into any kind of diſcuſſion upon the releaſe of the Dutch ſhipping, but are willing to treat for the eſtabliſhment of a regular communication between the two countries.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Goodwin and Co. v. *De Heine, &c.*—This was an action of debt on the 9th Anne, for money won at gaming. Mr Auguſtus De Heine pleaded that he owed nothing. The other two defendants, White and Feaſant, had allowed judgement to go by default.

Mr Erſkine, for the plaintiffs, opened the caſe, and ſtated to the effect of what follows in evidence:—John King ſaid, he had been clerk to Godwin and Co. On the examination of Mr Mingay, leading Counſel for the defendants, King ſaid, he was an uncertificated bankrupt, and that there was now an action againſt him by Godwin and Co. but that he had been releaſed for the purpoſe of giving evidence

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in this cauſe. He farther ſaid, that on the 20th April laſt, he had a 1000l. bank note, the property of Godwin and Co. that he went firſt to Simpſon's gaming houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet, were he played for 1000l. and won 200 guineas. He went afterwards to the defendant's gaming houſe in Pall Mall, where he firſt loſt the 200 guineas he had won at Simpſon's. He then loſt about 750 of the 1000 bank note. He loſt, on the whole, that night, upwards of 900l. He put the 1000l. bank note in the hands of the bankers then at play. Mr De Heine was the perſon to whom he delivered that note, and received from him 100l. 200l. or whatever ſum he wanted, while he was at play. Mr De Heine, Mr White, and Mr Feaſant were preſent.

John Petin, clerk in the Bank of England ſaid, that the bank note, No. 801, dated April 18th, for 1000l. was brought into the Bank, as appeared by the books, on Eaſter Monday, (the 21ſt of April) A. De Heine was indorſed on it, and he deſcribed himſelf as living in Oxendon-ſtreet. De H. brought two notes to the bank; the one the 1000l. note in queſtion, and the other a note of 20l.

Lord Kenyon.—I am extremely glad this action has been brought, and I hope ſuch actions will go on, and that theſe gaming houſes will be proſecuted as the act directs.—Verdict for plaintiffs.

DUBLIN.

THAT general harmony which appeared to ſubſiſt among all parties in Ireland, on Earl Fitzwilliam's aſſuming the reins of government, and which augured the diffuſion of happineſs over the kingdom, is likely to receive an interruption.

Feb. 27. A numerous meeting of the Catholics of Dublin was convened by public notice. Two addreſſes were voted in the preſent alarming criſis, and the expected removal of our Viceroy; one to his Majeſty, and the other to his Excellency. That to the King is to be tranſmitted by Mr Byrne, Mr Keogh, and Baron Huſſey, of Galtrim, who are to proceed to London for that purpoſe. The merchants and traders of Dublin alſo met, and voted an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, expreſſive of their anxiety at his removal from the government of this country, and their apprehenſions for the conſequences of depriving the nation, in the preſent alarming criſis, of a Chief Governor, whoſe meaſures, and the gentlemen in his councils, were ſo well calculated to inſpire every deſcription of his Majeſty's ſubjects of Ireland with loyalty to their Sovereign, and reſpect for the Conſtitution. It was alſo reſolved, that the merchants and traders, the better to manifeſt their regret at the removal of the Viceroy, do, on the day of his Excellency's departure from hence, *ſhut up their ſeveral ſhops and warehouſes.*

It appears, that there exiſts in that country a powerful intereſt decidedly againſt ſeveral of the meaſures which the majority of the Houſe of Commons, under the exiſting Adminiſtration, are ſanguine to paſs. This intereſt has its repreſentation in the Houſe of Lords, where it is deemed ſufficiently ſtrong to check the meaſure in queſtion; the principal of which is, as we have mentioned, the total abolition of the Roman Catholic laws.—To prevent, then, this direct diſagreement between the two Houſes of Parliament, it is ſaid the Engliſh government wiſhes the reinſtatement of the gentlemen in office who have been diſmiſſed, by whoſe weight and influence it is ſuppoſed the repeal of the above laws, to the extent intended, would be prevented; ſuch a bold meaſure, it having been ſuggeſted, might be attended with dangerous conſequences. On the other hand, the friends of the repeal, at the head of which appears the Lord Lieutenant, wiſhed to reconcile the opinions of the two Houſes, by procuring ſuch a creation of new Peers in the Catholic intereſt, as would over-balance the oppoſition, and thereby ſecure the great object in view, in the thorough conviction, that what had taken the form of a law by having paſſed through Parliament, would not ultimately fail to receive the Royal aſſent. On this ground reſts the diſpute.

The number of Catholics in that country are computed at 3,000,000.

The merchants and traders of Dublin have preſented an addreſs to Earl Fitzwilliam, in approbation of his public conduct, and their regret at the thoughts of his departure from that kingdom.

Several thouſand hand bills have lately been diſtributed in Dublin, deprecating popular alarm, and exhorting the people to preſerve a becoming order and peaceable demeanour during the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

EDINBURGH.

March 4. IT IS proper to ſtate, that the fund for relief of the neceſſitous poor is ſtill receiving daily additions. The number of applications is incredible. This day

day the committee relieved, in the city, 1530; Cannongate, &c. 518; Portſburgh, &c. 517; and Potterrow, &c. 421; in all 2986 families, conſiſting of about 11,000 perſons; beſides a conſiderable number of families privately relieved by the gentlemen of the committee.

We underſtand that the ſubſcriptions and collections for the poor at Edinburgh, during the late ſtorm, amounted to upwards of L. 2300; a much greater ſum than was ever collected before, for the poor, at one time. We believe, the ſame may be ſaid of all the collections through the country; and indeed, the circumſtances of the poor were, perhaps, never more clamant. May we never ſee them ſo again.

Accounts from Jura ſtate, that on the 4th February, there came on ſhore, in the Sound of Iſlay, the brig Elizabeth, from Limerick to Briſtol, with three companies of the Royal Clare Volunteers. Immediate relief was procured, but to many it came too late. Twenty-nine died ſoon after landing, in the greateſt agony; of whom were the wife and daughter of a Serjeant Brown, the latter a beautiful girl of thirteen years; the father has ſince died of melancholy and fatigue. Beſides theſe, twenty-eight died in the paſſage. Thoſe who have ſurvived the misfortune are in a very ſickly ſtate, and, but for the humanity of Mr Campbell of Jura, they might have been reſerved for freſh diſaſters. The account they give is, that on the evening of the 24th December they left Monratty Caſtle, near Limerick, having on board ten days proviſions; on the 4th day, however, after their departure, they were reduced to 1½ Engliſh pint of water, and ½lb. of bread. Upon this ſcanty allowance they languiſhed till the 31ſt of January, when even that failed, and, during the courſe of three ſucceeding days, they ſupported life by liking the ſnow off the maſts, ſails, and decks of the veſſel.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Tewkeſbury, has lately ſold, for 100 guineas, an Ox of moſt uncommon ſize. His weight is one ton, fourteen hundred and ſeven pounds; height 19 hands; girth 11 feet 6 inches; length, from the brow to the drop of the tail, 9 feet 6 inches; and is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ever bred.

David Downie, under ſentence of death for high treaſon, has received another reſpite for a month.

A very reſpectable number of farmers in Berwickſhire and Banks of the Tweed, are now engaged in deviſing a plan for providing a fund for behoof of their widows and orphans, ſuch as the clergy have in Scotland.

On Thurſday, the 12th inſt. there was two ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake felt at Comrie in Perthſhire.

13. This day Principal Baird preached in St Andrews Church, for the benefit of the Induſtrious Blind, from Eccleſiaſtes, xi. 7. "Truly the light is ſweet, and a pleaſant thing it is for the eyes to behold the ſun." A liberal collection was made for that uſeful inſtitution.

It is expected that there are to be three encampments of troops next ſummer in Scotland; one at Muſſelburgh, another near Dunbar, and a third near Aberdeen.

15. An alarming fire broke out in the Printing-houſe of Mundell and Son, at the foot of the Royal Bank Cloſe, which was happily diſcovered in ſufficient time to prevent its ſpreading. The damage is not very conſiderable.

In addition to an extenſive cultivation of potatoes, ſeveral Agricultural Societies have ſuggeſted, that very large crops of carrots and parſnips may be alſo raiſed this year, on ſoils in any degree favourable to their growth, after the preparation of ſo penetrating a froſt; and as theſe are both very valuable, an extenſive cultivation of them, as well as of peaſe, is alſo recommended. The parſnip is found to contain near a fifth of its weight of ſugar, and therefore is very nutritious.

The village of Alyth, in the county of Angus, has produced the greateſt natural genius, perhaps, that has ever been known in this country. By a misfortune which a young man of that place, whoſe name is James Sandy, experienced in his early years, he has been confined to his apartment, and to a ſedentary poſture, for upwards of 14 years, during which time, without the ſmalleſt inſtruction, he has acquired ſuch dexterity in different mechanical branches, as to make violins, clarinets, the Iriſh, the ſmall pipe, and flutes of different ſorts, of quality and workmanſhip equal to what comes from the hands of the moſt approved artiſts: He alſo performs upon theſe different inſtruments with ſkill and taſte. He finiſhed, ſome years ago, a muſical clock, of a conſtruction peculiar to itſelf (as he had no opportunity of ever examining a machine of the kind), and which plays a variety of tunes. He has beſides finiſhed a watch, of which almoſt

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all the parts are his own mechaniſm. But his genius does not ſtop here; he has alſo ſtudied the theory of mechanics, whereby he has been enabled lately to conſtruct, upon the moſt improved model, a reflecting teleſcope (an inſtrument he had no acceſs to be acquainted with, but from deſcription); the metals and glaſſes of which, together with its caſe, are entirely his own workmanſhip. In ſhort, nothing in the mechanical line has yet been propoſed to him, either by model or deſcription, in which he has not ſucceeded.

It would appear that our army on the continent is to embark ſoon for Britain. Meſſengers are daily engaged in taking up tranſports in moſt of the ſea ports, particularly at Hull, and other places on the eaſt coaſt.

That ſingular and extraordinary genius the Stone Eater, or rather Swallower, is at preſent exhibiting in this city.

The under-mentioned articles are, by order in Council, allowed to be imported in any Britiſh ſhip or veſſel, or in any other ſhip or veſſel belonging to perſons of any kingdom or ſtate in amity with his Majeſty, navigated in any manner whatever, *duty free until the 30th September next:* "Wheat, rye, barley, bear or bigg, peaſe, beans, oats, and meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, or malt made thereof, and Indian corn or maize, and meal or flour, made thereof."

Remarkable longevity of a Horſe.—There died lately at Gifford, in Eaſt Lothian, a ſmall horſe, named William Macpherſon, that came from the Highlands with Prince Charles in the year 1745. He was not above nine hands high, and could trot, within theſe fifteen years, four miles in ſixteen minutes.

Ships Taken and Retaken—Belonging to the Port of Leith, ſince the commencement of the war, many of which are of ſmall value, and, conſidering the trade of the Port, the loſs has been very inconſiderable:

Taken and carried into France—Ship Granville, Spittal, coals. Brig Balmain, Ramſay, wines. Brig Camilla, Loudon, wheat. Brig Lavinia, Brown, ballaſt. Brig Diligence, Robertſon, fruit. Brig Friends, Sinclair, lead and tallow. Brig Ceres, Macintoſh, wine and fruit. Brig Columbine, Gavin, wine and cotton. Sloop Culloden, Cline, pipe clay.—Making 2975 tons, regiſter tonnage.

Taken and carried into Norway—Brig Livingſtone, Robertſon, coals. Brig Janet, Spittal, oils. Brig Peggy, Brown, oak plank.

Taken and ſunk—Ship Hopewell, Roſs, wheat. Ship Græmios, Strong, fiſh and butter. Brig Brothers and Siſters, Gordon, brandy. Sloop Elizabeth, Preſton, coals.

Detained in France—Ship Six Brothers, Stewart, a cartel. Brig Leviathan, Lindſay.

Detained in Holland—Brig Concord, Macvicar.

Taken, but afterwards re-taken—Ship Raith, Young. Ship Hope, Scott. Brig Camilla, Dunbar. Brig Margarets, Thomſon. Brig Hunter, Skirven. Brig John, Adamſon. Brig Active, Young. Brig George and Mary, Findlay.

It is with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction, that we report the commencement of a gentle but complete thaw, upon Tueſday the 3d inſt. which has continued with little interruption of froſt till the end of the month. The froſt and ſtorm have laſted no leſs than *ſixty-two* days, with the exception of *ſix* days of thaw. This has been the ſevereſt ſtorm which this country has experienced ſince the year 1740, and perhaps for a much longer period. It will, we hope, gratify many of our readers to ſee a brief account of the moſt remarkable froſts ever felt in Britain, which we believe is accurate.

In the year 908 moſt of the rivers in England were frozen over.—In 923 the Thames frozen over at Limehouſe thirteen weeks.—In 998 the Thames frozen five weeks.—A froſt on Midſummer day, 1035, ſo intenſe, that all the corn and fruit in the kingdom were deſtroyed.—In 1063 the Thames frozen fourteen weeks.—A froſt in England (with a very few days thaw) from Nov. 1075 to April 1076.—From January 14. to March 22. 1205, a very ſevere froſt.—From November 14. 1433, to February 10. 1434, the river Thames was frozen below Bridge to Graveſend.—A thirteen weeks froſt in 1683, and another in 1715.—Another froſt began December 24. 1739, and continued nine weeks very ſevere.—In 1784, we had a very intenſe and long froſt; the coldeſt day was the 12th of February, when Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the open air, ſtood at 25, viz. 7 below the freezing point. This was the ſharpeſt froſty day that has been ſince the above-mentioned froſt, which began December 24. 1739; in this froſt it was, that boiling water expoſed to the air in the night, froze in 12 minutes 7 ſeconds, ſo as to form congelated

lated ſpiculæ, viſible to the naked eye; this froſt commenced on Chriſtmas-day 1783, and continued till the latter end of February, and was followed by a moſt delightful ſpring and plentiful harveſt.—We had another ſevere froſt, which began in November 1788, and a prodigious quantity of ſnow fell in the northern parts of this kingdom, though but little in the ſouth; it continued till the 21ſt of March 1789; the moſt intenſe night was on the 7th of March; but this was not ſo intenſe as that on the 12th of February 1784; and neither of them was as cold as two or three days in the late froſt have been; for the thermometer was at 27 on the 24th of December 1794, on the 23d of January 1795, at 32, and on the 29th of January, at 34 degrees below the freezing point in the open air, or two below 0.

We do not hear that the ſtore farmers have ſuffered greatly, and the ground ſeems to be faſt preparing for culture.—Our markets are rather on the riſe, but ſtill, on the whole, reaſonable. Haddocks, ſalmon, cod, and herrings, have been almoſt daily exhibited in great plenty. Beef and mutton 4½d. and 5d. Beſt veal 6d.

The Engliſh agricultural report ſtates, that the froſt having continued, with little intermiſſion, has further retarded the progreſs of huſbandry at this advanced ſeaſon. On tender ſoils, in many of our diſtricts, advantage was taken of the few days of open weather to get in ſome beans, both dibbled and broad-caſt; but the general breadth of lands, intended for this courſe, were, and ſtill remain, in too wet a ſtate for early ſowing. The young wheats appear variouſly affected by the rigorous changes of the winter. The plants early ploughed-in look healthy, and will eventually be benefited by the froſts, ſevere as they have proved; but, in thoſe later ſown and harrowed in, much of the ſtock has periſhed, and that which remains is at preſent weak and unhealthy. The wheat lands that were ſo long under water and ice, from the ſudden floods, do not appear to have received any material injury, where, from good water-furrowing, they drained quickly after the thaws; the cool weather ſucceeding was much in their favour. The accounts from all the fenny parts of Cambridgeſhire, Lincoloſhire, and Huntingdonſhire, are deplorable, not only as to their ſtate of winter crops, but in the probable loſs of the ſpring corn ſeaſon, from the ſtill deluged ſtate of their beſt oat lands. The loſs of live and dead ſtock has likewiſe been very great.—Barleys are ſtill ſcarce, and the means taken by London brewers to lower, has conſiderably enhanced their price, malt being now up to 50s. per quarter.—The Board of Agriculture, inſtead of propoſing the cultivation of potatoes, which no farmer will venture to grow under the preſent monopoly of the London market, ſhould recommend the ſowing of ſpring wheat on that large breadth of wheat land, which could not be got in from the continued wetneſs of the autumn; the farmers and the country would thus receive a mutual benefit; for the rapid vegetation will, no doubt, prove highly favourable to a ſpring-wheat ſyſtem.—The lambing ſeaſon has proved unfavourable in Wiltſhire, the South Downs, and Norfolk, from the extreme ſcarcity of green food, ſo that more ewes have deſerted their lambs, from want of milk, than the oldeſt ſhepherds remembered before.—The young clovers have ſtood the winter better than was expected. The winter tares and rye are generally thin, from being ſeverely eaten by the worm, when planting. Clover ſeed is riſing in price; hay is likewiſe getting up daily.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, Major Agnew, to Miſs Macintoſh; and Capt. Bagſhaw, to Miſs Gilleſpie.

March 2. John Claudius Beresford, Eſq; ſon of the Rt Hon. John Beresford, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Kenzie Menzies, only child of the late Archibald Menzies, Eſq; of Culdares.

4. At Greenhill, near Glaſgow, Dr Robert Innes, of Gifford Vale, phyſician, to Miſs Janet Napier, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Napier, late one of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow.

9. At Paiſley, Mr Robert Young, of Stirling, to Miſs Iſabella Chriſtie, daughter of the late Mr John Chriſtie, merchant.

17. At Dalſwinton Houſe, John Thomas Erſkine, Eſq; younger of Marr, to Miſs Janet Miller, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Miller, Eſq; of Dalſwinton.

21. At Aberdeen, George More, Eſq; merchant, to Miſs Harriet Beauvais, youngeſt daughter of Lewis Beauvais, Eſq; wine merchant, London.

24. At London, the Earl of Dalkeith, to the Hon. Miſs Harriot Townſhend, daughter of Lord Sidney.

26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr David Black, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, to

Miſs Agnes Wood, daughter of George Wood, Eſq; late of Warriſton.

26. The Hon. Mr Jenkinſon, only ſon of Lord Hawkeſbury, to Lady Louiſa Hervey, daughter to the Earl of Briſtol.

BIRTHS.

At Berwick Houſe, Shropſhire, Lady Viſcounteſs Fielding, a ſon.

Lady Viſcounteſs Fitzgibbon, a daughter.

At Darſham Hall, the Lady of Sir John Rous, Bart. M. P. a ſon.

March 2. Mrs Forbes of Blackford, a daughter.

10. At Orrock, Mrs Orrock, a ſon.

11. At Sydenham, the Lady of Admiral Dickſon, a ſon.

— At Plymouth Dock, the Lady of J. Hunter, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul at Seville and St Lucar, a ſon.

13. At Carnouſie, Mrs Colonel Duff, a daughter

16. At Belford, Mrs Robſon, a ſon.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Falconer of Woodcote Park, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr Adam, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Tanjore, upon the 5th of Auguſt, Capt. Wm Bruce, the oldeſt captain in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and ſon of the late Mr Alex. Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh.

In the Eaſt Indies, Mr Frederick Corſar, maſter-attendant at Corringa.—Capt. Robert Burton, of the 76th regt.—Lieut. Graham, of the 17th battalion of native infantry.—And Lieut. David Smith.

At Madraſs, Lieut. Wm Grant, ſon to the deceaſed Mr P. Grant, miniſter of Nigg.

At the Manſe of Inveranen, the Rev. Mr James Grant, miniſter of that pariſh.

Lately, at Glaſſerton, the Hon. Keith Stewart, Vice-Admiral of the White, Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, and brother to the Earl of Galloway.

William Moyſtyn Owen, Eſq; M. P. for Montgomery-ſhire.

At Kingſton, Charles Stirling, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, Bart.

Jan. 8. At Palermo, in Sicily, the Prince Caramanico, Viceroy of Naples.

Feb. 7. At Baſle, in Switzerland, the Count de Goltz, the Pruſſian miniſter.

13. At his houſe in Leith Walk, Charles Tyſſe, Eſq; late of Carolina.

— At Poſſil, Thomas Crawford, Eſq; late merchant in Glaſgow.

14. At Liſbon, Thomas Mayne, Eſq; merchant in Liſbon.

19. In the iſland of Jerſey, Lieut. Maxwell Stewart, of the 109th regt.

March 2. James Carmichael, Eſq; of Eaſtend, in the 93d year of his age.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir William Gordon, of Gordonſtown, Bart. the oldeſt Baronet of Nova Scotia.

— The Rev. George Ellis, miniſter of Carriden, in the 83d year of his age, and 55th of his miniſtry.

6. James Balfour, Eſq; of Pilrig, in the 92d year of his age.

— At Edinburgh, James Dalrymple, Eſq; late of Orangefield.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtall, aged 92.

7. At Campy, near Muſſelburgh, Lieut. Col. Henderſon, late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr William Cruickſhanks, one of the maſters of the high ſchool of Edinburgh.

— At Craigmuir, in Avendale, John Mickle, in the 95th year of his age.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr G. H. Napier, ſecond ſon of the Hon. Charles Napier.

10. At Dundee, David Maxwell, Eſq; of Balmyle, Advocate.

12. At Balhouſie, Alexander Watſon, Eſq.

13. At Gatehouſe, Mrs Elizabeth Calderwood, in the 93d year of her age, relict of the Rev. Mr John Welſh, formerly miniſter of Anwoth.

18. At Perth, Mrs Chriſtian Stewart, widow of the late Provoſt William Stewart.

— At London, Lord Edward Murray, third ſon of the Duke of Atholl.

19. At Torrie houſe, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erſkine of Torrie, Bart. and Colonel of the 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot. This officer was in no fewer than twenty-eight active campaigns, in all which he behaved with the greateſt bravery and conduct; and, what is very remarkable, though often in the hotteſt of the actions, he never received a wound.

— At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Gibſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Gibſon Wright, of Cliftonhall.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell of Lochnell.

— At Spottes Hall, in the pariſh of Urr, William Herries, Eſq; junior, of Spottes.

14. Mrs Grizel Pettigrew, aged 104, widow of Mr Robert Johnſton, merchant in Glaſgow.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Chriſtie, daughter of the deceaſed James Chriſtie, Eſq; of Newhall, in the 86th year of her age.

16. At Murrayfield, the Hon. Alexander Murray, Lord Henderland, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, one of the Judges of the High Court of Juſticiary, and Clerk of the Pipe in Exchequer.

— At his ſeat of Walton Hall, Sir Harry Houghton, Bart. M. P. for the borough of Preſton.

20. At Kirktown of Philorth, Mrs C. A. Gordon, ſpouſe to William Fraſer, Eſq; of Park.

20. At the manſe of Cuſhnie, the Rev. Mr Francis Adam, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 90th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry.

21. At Edinburgh, John Cathcart, Eſq; of Carbiſton.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Profeſſor Ferguſon.

24. At Edinburgh, Alexander Falconer, Eſq; of Woodcotepark.

25. At Mains, John Moile, Eſq; of Mains.

At Kilmarnoch, Elizabeth Haggart, relict of Baillie James Paterſon, aged 93.

At Edinburgh, —— Geddes, relict of Mr Alexander Hepburn, merchant in Edinburgh, aged 96.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Stirling, daughter of Lieut. Col. Stirling, aged 101.

PREFERMENTS.

The dignity of Baroneſs of Great Britain, to the Rt Hon. Saſanna Baroneſs Hood, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baroneſs Hood of Catherington, in the county of Southampton.

Rt Hon. Earl of Camden, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Earl Fitzwilliam.

Rt Hon. Thomas Pelham, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, ſworn of the Privy Council.

Hon. William Rooke, Eſq; to be Page of Honour to her Majeſty.

Lord H. Seymour Conway, Philip Stephens, Eſq; and Capt. James Gambier, to be Lords of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Hood, P. Affleck, Eſq; and Sir A. Gardiner.

Philip Stephens, Eſq; the dignity of a Baronet.

Lord H. Seymour Conway, and Lord Villiers, to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; William Churchill, Eſq; to be Maſter of the Robes; and Lieut. Col. H. Aſton, to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber; all to the Prince of Wales.

Sir John Sinclair, Bart. re-elected Preſident of the Board of Agriculture.

Duke of Buccleugh, to be Gov. and Gilbert Innes, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Rt Hon. Henry Dundas to be Gov. and Patrick Miller, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of the Bank of Scotland.

William Macdowall, Eſq; to be Gov. and William Tod, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of the Britiſh Linen Company,

J. Oliphant, Eſq; younger of Roſſie, to be Writer to the Privy Seal, Scotland, *vice* Sir D. Kinloch, Bart.

The Rev. Mr Leſlie Moodie, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Kier.

The Rev. Mr Alexander Scott, of Rotterdam, to be miniſter of the New Church of Dumfries.

Mr James Cririe, maſter of the high ſchool Leith, to be one of the maſters of the high ſchool, Edinburgh.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant General in the Army, in the iſland of Corſica only—Major General Thomas Trigge.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Colonels Anth. Farrington, of the royal artillery; James Stuart, Aid de Camp to his Majeſty; Welbore Ellis Doyle, 14th foot; Charles Horneck, 62d foot; Alex. Roſs, 103d foot; John Whyte, 6th foot; Charles Graham, 42d foot; Andrew Drummond, 1ſt foot guards; John St Ledger, 16th drag. Henry Bowyer, 66th foot; Rich. Betteſworth, artillery, Ireland; John W. Egerton, 7th drag.; Peter Hunter, 60th foot; Joſeph Walton, invalid artillery; Peter Traille, of ditto; Will. Johnſton, of ditto; Ellis Walker, royal artillery; Will. Maxwell, late 91ſt foot; George Earl of Pembroke, 2d drag. guards; John Earl of Chatham; Geo. Campbell, King's late American regiment; Alex. Campbell, 116th foot; William Viſcount Fielding, 22d drag.; William Morſhead, Aid de Camp to the King; Francis Dundas, Scotch brigade; Alex. Roſs, Aid de Camp to the King; Abraham D'Aubant, engineers; Hon. Francis Needham, Aid de Camp to the King; Henry Pigot, ditto; Hon. Colin Lindſay, ditto; and His Royal Highneſs Prince William, of 115th foot, to be Major Generals in the Army.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonels J. Adolphus Harries, 60th foot; Arthur Ormſby, 6th drag. guards; Henry Read, 1ſt life guards; Wm Jo. Arabin, 2d life guards; N. C. Burton, 3d foot guards; J. F. Cradock, D. Q. M. Gen. Ireland; Ed. Morriſon, D. Q. M. Gen.; Sir Cha. Aſgill, 1ſt foot guards; and James Peryn, 1ſt foot guards, to be Colonels in the Army.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the King—Lieutenant Colonels George Don, 59th foot; Colebrooke Neſbitt, 52d; Lord Cha. Fitzroy, 3d foot guards; Stephen Howe, 63d foot; Richard Rich Wilford, 3d drag. guards; and Thomas Garth, 1ſt dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Hon. Charles Monſon, 1ſt foot guards, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice Couſſmaker.

20th light drag. Major Francis Incledon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Géo. Anſon to be Major, vice Incledon.

23d drag. Capt. J. Shaw Maxwell to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Kelſo, who retires.

25th light drag. Capt. John Hill to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Hammond, promoted in 120th foot.

1ſt foot guards. Major Gen. Edmund Stevens to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hulſe, appointed to the command of 56th. Major Gen. Patrick Bellew to be firſt Major, vice Stevens. Major Gen. Francis D'Oyley, to be ſecond

Major, vice Bellew. Major Gen. Sir James Duff, Knt. to be third Major, vice D'Oyley. Lieut. Col. George Earl of Errol to be Captain of a company, vice Duffe.

Coldſtream foot guards. Capt. Roger Morris to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Lord Torphichen, who retires.

2d foot, 1d bat. Lieut. Col. Thomas Peter, from 93d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Sir Edw. Baynes, Knt. from 1ſt battalion, to be Major.

8th foot. Capt. Thomas Bland to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Saumarez, deceaſed.

9th foot. Brevet Major Frederick Maitland, from 60th, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Baillie, promoted in 58th.

19th foot. Capt. William P. Ackland to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Houſton, promoted in 84th.

21ſt foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Andrew Roſs, from 31ſt foot, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Rowley, deceaſed.

25th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. William St Clair, from 1ſt battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Charles Macmurdo, from 3d foot, to be Major.

29th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Hugh Dixon, from 1ſt battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major John Enys, from 1ſt battalion, to be Major.

56th foot. Major Gen. Samuel Hulſe to be Colonel, vice Walſh, deceaſed.

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

Fowey—Sylveſter Douglas, Eſq; *vice* Viſcount Valletort.

Saltaſh—The Hon. Lieut. Col. William Stewart, *vice* Viſcount Garlies.

Tiverton—The Hon. Richard Ryder, *vice* Sir John Duntze, Bart.

Wendover—The Right Hon. Hugh Seymour, commonly called Lord Hugh Seymour, re-elected.

London—William Luſhington, Eſq; *vice* John Sawbridge, Eſq; deceaſed.

Minehead—Thomas Fownes Luttrel, Eſq; *vice* Viſcount Parker.

County of Kirkcudbright—Patrick Heron, Eſq; *vice* Gen. Stewart.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

WEST—Lord *Juſtice Clerk.*

Stirling,	Saturday,	April 4.
Glaſgow,	Wedneſday,	April 8.
Inverary,	Monday,	April 13.

NORTH—Lords *Eſkgrove and Abercromby.*

Perth,	Friday,	April 17.
Aberdeen,	Wedneſday,	April 22.
Invernes,	Tueſday,	April 28.

SOUTH—Lords *Swinton* and *Dunſinnan.*

Ayr,	Saturday,	April 11.
Dumfries,	Friday,	April 17.
Jedburgh,	Wedneſday,	April 22.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 12. Robert M'Millan, paper-ſtainer, Edinburgh.

23. Patrick Biſſet, merchant, Perth.

EDINBURGH FIARS—1794.

Beſt Wheat per boll	L. 1	4	9
Second ditto per do.	1	3	1
Beſt Barley per do.	0	19	9
Second ditto per do.	0	18	3
Third ditto per do.	0	17	3
Beſt Oats per boll	0	15	0
Second ditto per do.	0	13	0
Beſt Oat-meal, 8 ſtone per ditto	0	16	0
Peaſe and Beans	0	15	6

ABERDEENSHIRE FIARS—1794.

Green oats, with fodder	L. 1	0	0
Ditto without fodder	0	14	0
Brocked oats with ditto	0	15	0
Ditto without	0	11	6
Small oats with do.	0	11	6
Ditto without	0	7	6
Bear with do.	1	4	0
Ware Bear with do.	1	2	0
W. Bear without fod.	0	16	6
Farm do. without do.	0	18	6
White Meal, 9 ſtone	0	16	0
Farm Meal, 8 ſtone	0	14	0
Market Malt	0	21	0
Peaſe	0	15	6
Wheat	1	2	0
Rye	0	14	0

BANFFSHIRE FIARS—1794.

Beſt bear with fodder	L. 1	3	0
Beſt bear without	0	19	0
Beſt oats with fodder	1	0	0
Beſt oats without	0	13	0
Second bear with fodder	1	1	0
Second bear without	0	17	6
Second oats with fodder	0	18	0
Second oats without	0	11	0
Oatmeal, 8 ſtone per boll	0	14	0
Peaſe and beans	0	15	0
Wheat	1	2	0
Rye	0	14	0

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 27.

Wheat, 30s. 6d. Barley, 24s. Oats, 18s. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 17s. 6d. Tares, 28s.

Edinburgh, March 31. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

March 11.	March 31.
Bank Stock *Shut*	*Shut*
3 per cent. red. *Shut*	*Shut*
3 per cent. conſ. 62⅜ ⅝ ½	62⅝
4 per cent. conſ. *Shut*	*Shut*
India Stock *Shut*	*Shut*
India Bonds 3s. pr.	3s. pr.
Lottery Tickets ——	——

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 138.

I HAVE thus laid before you all the notes I had made of the weather, during the year 1782, a year that will always be remembered in Scotland, on account of the ſingular backwardneſs of the ſeaſon, and conſequent ſcarcity that attended it. The corns, for the greateſt part, were obliged to be gathered, before they were ripened; and the froſt and ſnow was ſo great an obſtacle to their down-cutting in ſome parts of the country, that a gentleman aſſured me he ſaw reapers on a field of oats, near Romano in Tweeddale, upon the 9th day of December.

It was no uncommon ſight during this ſeaſon, to ſee ſnow lying in Edinburgh, and around it, in the month of May. It even lay in its neighbourhood, ſo far down as the 4th of June; and was again ſeen upon the N. W. hills on th 19th of September, leaving only the ſhort ſpace of three months between the ſpring and autumnal ſnows.

Nor was the cold of this ſeaſon alone confined to Scotland. The ſeaſon was, *cæteris paribus*, equally backward in moſt other kingdoms of Europe. In Ruſſia, it was extremely ſevere; particularly in January, ſo that almoſt all the fruit trees were killed; and at Cuſan, even a great many oaks were deſtroyed. And the ſummer and harveſt were ſingularly cold and late. In the Edinburgh Advertiſer of May 10th 1782, is the following paragraph: 'A correſpondent informs us, 'that however extraordinary the weather may ſeem at this advanced ſeaſon of the 'year, we have but a neighbour's ſhare of the worſt that has ever been remem-'bered in moſt parts, even in the ſouthern and midland countries of Europe. In 'that fine climate the kingdom of Naples, the clergy and people make religious 'proceſſions; and public prayers are celebrated to obtain the accuſtomed bleſſings 'of ſeaſonable weather. In the prrovinces of Granada and Andaluſia, in Spain, 'they have had ſevere froſts and ſtorms of hail, which have almoſt ruined their 'olive trees; nor is their corn in a much better condition. The ſame dreadful 'weather prevails in France and Germany.'—And, the London papers of 26th Auguſt, mention, that, 'The weather has fought for us before Gibraltar; 'for, by all accounts from the Spaniſh quarters, the oldeſt man did not remember 'to have ſeen ſuch conſtant rain, or to have felt ſo ſharp an air, as had been experi-'enced in the camp during the late dog days.'

In France, the ſeaſon was ſingularly backward. January that was ſo ſevere in Ruſſia, however, was here, *cæteris paribus*, the mildeſt month of the year. All the other months were cold for the ſeaſon: and May, in particular, which is uſually an agreeable month there, was prodigiouſly wet, and the ſame time ſo cold, that, all around Paris, fires were uſed throughout the whole month*.

I was likewiſe told by a Mr Banks, that being at Peterhead in October 1782, and in company with the maſter of a veſſel that goes annually to fiſh cod on the Iceland coaſts, he told him, that, in ſummer 1782, there was no poſſibility of getting near that iſland for ice, which continued to block up all the coaſt during the ſeaſon in greater quantities than had ever been ſeen there; and to theſe fields of ice, the maſter imputed the cold of our ſeaſon at home. He alſo ſaid, that Hecla had diſcontinued its irruptions, and had been totally ſilent for 12 or 14 months preceding July 1782. And, though the cold of Iceland was ſo intenſe, yet, the maſter added, he had heard that the ſummer in Weſt Greenland had been remarkably mild.

* Journal des Scavans.

(To be continued.)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For APRIL 1795.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE OF SIR HANS SLOANE, BARONET.

SIR HANS SLOANE, an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt, and the founder of the Britiſh Muſeum, was born at Killileagh, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, on the 16th of April 1660; his father Alexander Sloane, being then at the head of that colony of Scots, which King James the 1ſt ſettled in the north of that kingdom. The very firſt bent of his genius diſcovered itſelf toward the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He choſe phyſic for his profeſſion; and in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the ſeveral branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy botany, and chymiſtry. His turn to natural hiſtory introduced him to the acquaintance of Boyle and Ray; which he carefully cultivated, by communicating to them every curious or uſeful obſervation which he made. Having ſpent four years in London, he went to Paris; and there attended the hoſpitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botaniſt, of Du Verney the anatomiſt, and other eminent maſters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpellier; and was introduced by Mr Chirac, then chancellor and profeſſor of that univerſity, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr Magnol, who introduced him to an acquaintance with the ſpontaneous productions of nature in that happy climate; and taught him to claſs them in their proper order. He ſpent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view. In 1684, he returned to London, with an intent to ſettle, and follow his profeſſion.

He immediately tranſmitted to Mr Ray a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which Ray has deſcribed, with proper acknowledgements, in his Hiſtoria Plantarum. About this time, he became acquainted with Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner; and ſoon after was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians. But a proſpect of making new diſcoveries in natural productions induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, as phyſician to Chriſtopher Duke of Albemarle, then Governor of that iſland. His whole ſtay at Jamaica was ſcarce fifteen months; yet he brought together ſuch a variety of plants as greatly ſurpriſed Mr Ray, not thinking there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies. He now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and became ſo eminent, that he was choſen phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital on the firſt vacancy. What is ſingular, he applied the money he received from his appointment to the relief of poor objects in the hoſpital, not being willing to enrich himſelf by the gains he made there. He was choſen Secretary to the Royal Society in 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," which had been omitted: he continued to be editor of them, till 1712; and the volumes, which were publiſhed in this period, contain many pieces written by himſelf. As he had from his earlieſt days a ſtrong appetite for natural know-

knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarities, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature; but this received a great augmentation, by a bequeſt of William Courten, Eſq; a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greateſt part of his fortune, in collecting curioſities. The ſenſe which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently ſhewn by the following honours conferred upon him: He was created a Baronet by George I. choſen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Preſident of the Royal Society on the death of Sir Iſaac Newton. Having faithfully diſcharged the reſpective duties of the places he enjoyed, and anſwered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired, at the age of eighty, to Chelſea, to enjoy, in a peaceful tranquillity, the remains of a well ſpent life. Here he continued to receive the viſits of people of diſtinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refuſed to the poor, who came to conſult him concerning their health. At ſixteen, he had been ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or leſs ſubject to it; yet, by his ſobriety, moderation, and an occaſional uſe of the bark, he protracted life beyond the common meaſure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a ſhort illneſs of three days, he died the 11th of January 1752, in his ninety-firſt year. In his perſon he was tall and well proportioned; in his manners, eaſy and engaging; and in his converſation, ſprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor: He was a governor of almoſt every hoſpital about London; to each he gave a hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a ſum more conſiderable. He laid the plan of a diſpenſatory, where the poor might be furniſhed with proper medicines at prime coſt; which, with the aſſiſtance of the college of phyſicians was afterward carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelſea; in the centre of which a marble ſtatue of him is erected, admirably executed by Ryſbrack, and the likeneſs ſtriking. He did all he could to forward the eſtabliſhment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the Foundling-hoſpital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children. He was the firſt in England, who introduced into general practice the uſe of the bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other diſtempers; particularly in nervous diſorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His cabinet of curioſities, which he had taken ſo much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public; on condition, that the ſum of 20,000l. ſhould be paid to his family: which ſum, though large, was not near half the original coſt, and ſcarce more than the intrinſic value of the gold and ſilver medals, the ores and precious ſtones, that were found in it. Beſide theſe, there was his library, conſiſting of more than 50,000 volumes; 347 of which were illuſtrated with cuts, finely engraven and coloured from nature; 3566 manuſcripts; and an infinite number of rare and curious books. The parliament accepted the bequeſt; and that magnificent ſtructure, called Montague Houſe, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, was purchaſed for the reception of this collection, as well as for that of the Cottonian library, and the Harleian manuſcripts; and thus Sir Hans Sloane became the founder of the Britiſh Muſeum, one of the nobleſt collections in the world. The wits, however, who never ſpare a character, however eminently great and uſeful, more than once took occaſion to ridicule this good man, for a taſte, the utility of which they did not comprehend, but which was honoured with the unanimous approbation of the Britiſh legiſlature.

He publiſhed "The Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica," in two vol. folio; the firſt in 1707, the ſecond in 1725. This elaborate work, ſays Dr Freind in his Hiſtory of Phyſic, "greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the Materia Medica."

Sir Hans Sloane married, in 1695, Eliſabeth, the daughter of alderman Langley of London, who died in 1724, after

ſhe

ſhe had brought him one ſon, and three daughters, the youngeſt of which died alſo in her infancy. Sarah, the eldeſt, married George Stanley, Eſq; of Poultons, in Hampſhire; and Elizabeth, the ſecond, married Lord Cadogan, Colonel of the ſecond troop of horſe guards, and Governor of Tilbury Fort.—Hans Town, Sloane-ſtreet, &c. near Chelſea, diſtinguiſh, by their names, the ſite of the family eſtate. A monument to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, is placed over his grave, at the eaſt end of Chelſea church-yard next the river.

ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF FLORENCE WILSON, OF ELGIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 142.)

IF Mr Wilſon was diſappointed of this object, as there is ſome reaſon to preſume, he ſeems to have had no great obligations to fortune; for we do not find that his learning and accompliſhments ever procured him any thing better from this period, than his laborious though honourable employment of teaching the ancient languages at Carpentras. It was perhaps to reconcile himſelf to the mediocrity of his lot, that, during his reſidence in that city, he compoſed his excellent book "De Tranquillitate Animi." If he poſſeſſed that contentment and peace of mind which made the ſubject of theſe contemplations, the firſt bleſſing of life was his, and that which wealth and ſtation only have never beſtowed on man.

This work is written in dialogue. The ſpeakers are, Franciſcus Michaelis, a patrician of Lucca, Demetrius, Caracalla, and the author himſelf. The firſt part of the work, and about one third of the whole, is taken up with proving, partly from the ſentiments of the author, but chiefly from thoſe of the ancient Philoſophers, Moraliſts, and Poets, that tranquillity of mind is a practicable acquiſition, in anſwer to the doubts and objections of the other interlocutors. In this part, and indeed throughout the work, Mr Wilſon, diſplays a vaſt compaſs of learning, and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin Claſſics; many apt and beautiful quotations from them adorn his treatiſe, not to mention ſeveral little poems of his compoſition interſperſed, which at once enliven the piece, and give the reader a very advantageous idea of the author's poetic genius and talent for Latin verſification.

The remainder of the performance is a Viſion, introduced by the author's recollection of a walk which he took, before he left his native country, with a clerical friend on the banks of the Loſſie*. Their converſation had turned on the diſcontented character of man, concerning which Horace deſcants with ſo much good ſenſe in his firſt ſatire. Both having, for ſome time, diſcourſed with earneſtneſs on the Poet's queſtion, the converſation ended; they finiſhed their walk and parted.

Upon meeting again, according to appointment, our author relates to his companion a dream, which had entertained his imagination in the courſe of the preceding night. I thought myſelf, ſays he, walking in a delightful meadow, beautified with various kinds of flowers. Near this meadow was a gentle eminence, upon which roſe a ſuperb ſtructure, in the form of a temple. Not far below the foot of the hill flowed a clear ſtream, of little depth, enlivened by the different kinds of fiſh ſporting beneath its ſurface. Between the river and the eminence, on a level ſpot, and alſo on the acclivity juſt riſing beyond it, grew, beſides the common trees of the foreſt, the myrtle, the laurel, the cypreſs, and the pine: almoſt adjoining lay an orchard, planted with nuts, apples, and every ſort of fruit-trees; even the moſt unknown birds of ſong perched on every ſide among the ſhrubs and trees; fountains bubbled down the ſlope of the hill, whilſt a ſweetly-breathing air excited a ſoft murmur through the leaves of the grove. I here expatiated ſecurely at my pleaſure; for the region bred no ſerpent, nor any noxious animal. The temple itſelf, conſtructed, to all appear-

* This river waters the environs of Elgin.

ance, of Parian marble, and exhibiting every beauty of art, was ſurrounded by an ample and ſpacious circuit of wall. When arrived before its awful veſtibule, I found there a venerable old man, attired like one of the ſages of Greece. Demanding of him to what Deity the noble edifice might be conſecrated, I was directed to peruſe a Greek inſcription over the valves of the outward entrance, importing that it was the "Temple of Tranquillity." I then aſked, whether it were permitted me to enter its ſacred precincts. He repreſented that to enter was, for perſons not ſufficiently prepared, a buſineſs of much difficulty; but adding, that he perceived in my mind a ſtrong inclination to virtue, the firſt requiſite toward removing the obſtacles of entrance, he himſelf vouchſafed to become my conductor. Then taking me by the hand, he aſcended the veſtibule of the temple, the roof of which was ſupported by a periſtyle of eight columns. "Upon each of theſe," ſaid he, "you obſerve an inſcription, engraven in the Greek language. Before we proceed further, you muſt interpret them with reverence." Turning now my attention upon each ſucceſſively, and beginning from my left hand, I ventured to interpret them as follows:

1. Let us ardently aſpire after goodneſs, and to render ourſelves perfect.

2. It is our duty to learn the maxims of the good.

3. Call nothing thy own which depends not on thyſelf.

4. 'Tis vain and contemptible to ſeek reſt in outward objects.

5. Be not vain-glorious; pleaſe not thyſelf; deſpiſe not others.

6 As the ſervant, and not the maſter of Providence, ſubmit willingly and cheerfully to its decrees.

7. Contented with that which thou art, wiſh thyſelf nothing elſe. To be preciſely that, eſteem thy happineſs.

8. Exerciſe thy mind; converſe with others; but, above all things, ſtrictly watch thyſelf.

"Since you have expreſſed the more obvious ſenſe of theſe inſcriptions, ſaid my guide, I am to demand a comment upon each, to prove, that thou conceiveſt rightly of their whole import, in the conduct of life." When I had performed this laborious condition, my venerable conductor directed my ſight to another inſcription on the frontiſpiece of the temple, where I read—"Bleſſed are they who dwell in thy temple!" Being then permitted to proceed forward to the main entrance of this edifice, I found myſelf betwixt two columns, on one of which was written—"Know thyſelf."—on the other—"Know thy God."—Upon an arch ſupported by theſe columns, was repreſented in relievo the figure of a God-like youth, having a crown of thorns upon his head; his ſide, his hands, and feet pierced with many wounds, and his whole body ſtreaming with blood. Above his head was written, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleaſed."—Beneath his feet—"I am the way, the truth, and the life."—After this initiation, it was granted me to proceed freely forward into the Temple of Tranquillity.

This ſketch may perhaps have ſufficed to give you an idea of the plan of Mr Wilſon's Viſion, which is not only valuable on account of the moral and religious allegory conveyed in his initiatory progreſs to the Temple of Tranquility, but is highly curious and intereſting; inaſmuch as the temple itſelf is ſuppoſed to deſcribe the old cathedral of Elgin, as it appeared in the days of its proſperity, in the author's youth, and at that time one of the fineſt monuments of eccleſiaſtical grandeur in this iſland. But Mr Wilſon preferred the character of a Chriſtian to that of a man of taſte; and undoubtedly meant, in the progreſs of his allegory, to ſhew, that all the morality of the heathen philoſophers being inadequate alone to the attainment of tranquility of mind, the aſſiſtance of Chriſtianity was requiſite to render it complete.

About the year 1546, the tenth of Mr Wilſon's reſidence at Carpentras, after having taught the *belles lettres* with great reputation, and eſtabliſhed the character of a very learned, ingenious, and worthy man, he felt a ſtrong deſire to reviſit his native country. But the doctrines of the Re-